The Wellsboro Gazette.

NO. 3.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

IVE OFFER E'S GREAT CONTEST

,000 Votes and Fourteen Other Bal- Contestants---75 Per Cent. Increase --The List Will Be Weeded Down to Details of This Offer.

ing to himself his favorite motto: "Slow, but sure, slow, but sure."

When they set out it was but a few minutes before the hare was out of sight and the patient turtle was laboring in the rear.

When Mr. Lightfoot saw that there was no one in sight he laughed to himself, and decided he would stop at the first wayside house for lunch. This road house was called Turnip Top Inn, and the Hare ate a heavy luncheon, and then took up the course again, but he did not feel so well now and presently with a yawn he lay down for "forty winks!" Waking, much refreshed, he loped easily along until he came in sight of the goal, when what was his astonishment to see the plodding Tortoise creeping at the same steady gait at which he had set out, within a few inches of the line.

A series of mad leaps brought the Hare in a trice to the judges' stand, but the race had already been won by the Tortoise.

The Tortoise.

The moral is plain. Keep going! Never let a day pass without adding something to your score. It will be giving yourself a fair chance if you do not make the most of each moment of time, especially during the next two weeks.

A steady pace is sure to bring you to the fore and you will have no need to fear the swiftest opponent if you keep right on going until you reach the goal.

No Apology Necessary.

No apology is necessary when you ask for a subscription to the Gazette. You know that full value will be received. You will not have to explain this to *old subscribers*; they know well what the paper is worth, but you are also interested in getting *new subscribers*. Point out to them the excellent news service of this paper, its methods of handling matters of importance in the local field, its thoroughness in presenting the local situation. If they once get the habit of reading the Gazette they will not give it up.

Only Workers to Be in List.

Candidates having less than 50,000 votes by Oct. 6th will be taken from the list. Send in some subscriptions. Don't be classed with the dead ones. You have plenty of time to work and win if you try. Your friends nominated you at the start thinking that you were a live one. Don't disappoint them.

Watch Your Ballot.

Candidates should watch the date on all of their subscription ballots. All subscription ballots must be voted within 30 days from date of issue. Be sure and drop them in the ballot box before they expire.

The 75,000 opportunity ballots must be voted before Oct. 10th, 1910.

The Vote Limit Off.

The vote limit has been raised and candidates may vote as many votes each day as they choose.

Below is the vote schedule for the balance of the contest. Do all you can the first week of the competitive offer and get the 75 Per Cent. Increase Over Regular Schedule.—Voting Power of Subscriptions to Wellsboro Gazette Between Sept. 22 and Sept. 28, at 9 p. m.:

	Price	Votes
One year	$1.50	4,875
Two years	3.00	12,250
Three years	4.50	25,125
Four years	6.00	35,000
Five years	7.50	43,750
Six years	9.00	52,000
Seven years	10.50	70,000
Eight years	12.00	87,500
Nine years	13.50	108,500
Ten years	15.00	131,250

50 Per Cent. Increase Over Regular Schedule. Voting Power of Subscriptions to Wellsboro Gazette Between Sept. 29 and Oct. 5, at 9 p. m.

	Price	Votes
One year	$1.50	3,750
Two years	3.00	10,500
Three years	4.50	21,750
Four years	6.00	30,000
Five years	7.50	37,500
Six years	9.00	48,000
Seven years	10.50	60,000
Eight years	12.00	75,000
Nine years	13.50	93,000
Ten years	15.00	112,500

The Regular Schedule. Voting Power of Subscriptions from Oct. 6 until the close of the Contest, Oct. 15, at 9 p. m.

	Price	Votes
One year	$1.50	2,500
Two years	3.00	7,000
Three years	4.50	14,500
Four years	6.00	20,000
Five years	7.50	25,000
Six years	9.00	30,000
Seven years	10.50	40,000
Eight years	12.00	50,000
Nine years	13.50	60,000
Ten years	15.00	75,000

DISTRICT No. 1.

	Votes
Mabel Schanbacher	219,574
Florence Doumaux	113,257
Ella M. Statts	90,705
Lois Adelaide Young	61,985
Anna Piercy	50,775
Anna Glasz	38,582
Saddie Tipperman	37,790
Mildred Carpenter	28,025
Fay Neal	25,515
Eva McMullen	24,620
Georgia Whitney	21,550
Nettie Bowen	20,390
Marjorie Rockwell	20,140
Bernice Fellows	20,125
Mrs. Barton Jones	20,070
Charlotte Mann	18,525
Ada Reese	18,025
Florence Close	15,490
Mrs. Ida Symonds	13,155
Edna Lewis	10,150
Cora Warriner	9,725
Eva Jones	8,960
Helen Moran	8,950

DISTRICT No. 2.

	Votes
Thyrza Carpenter	36,505
Jessie Wilson	28,970
Fay Davis	25,190
Ethel Cilley	24,725
Edna Balch	24,682
Lottie Smith	24,630
Myrtle Smith	22,725
Edith Knapp	22,525
Agnes Kelly	21,716
Cecil Davis	21,080
Ora Smith	17,820
Agnes Lundgreen	17,635
Effie Graves	17,345
Etta Louise Robbins	15,728
Agnes Taft	11,675
Ada Cooper	8,025
Content Poley	7,000
Cleo Rice	7,000
Mrs. Itol Minard	6,500
Elizabeth Howard	6,000
Ellen Griggs	6,000
Essie Burch	6,000
Mrs. David Fitch	6,000
Mattie Bush	5,500
Leora Crane	5,500
Kate Everitt	5,000
Emma Carpenter	4,500
Theo Darling	3,525

DISTRICT No. 3.

	Votes
Caroline Nares	132,280
Teresa Pratt	34,057
Hazel Emmick	32,850
Laura Gaige	32,200
Anna May Williamson	29,670
Helen Richards	22,450
Floretta Brion	18,800
Mrs. B. A. Adams	17,630
Celia McDonnell	17,400
Helen Jones	16,475
Mayme Desmond	14,975
Carrie Plank	13,760
Addie Austin	13,415
Ethel Barse	11,125
Gertrude Colegrove	11,075
Gertrude Hill	10,475
Jessie Kilbourn	10,250
Estella Allen	9,760
Mrs. Cora Broughton	9,745
Cathryn Miller	8,985
Mabel Button	8,970
Macie Washburn	6,000
Marion King	5,500
Mary Dwyer	4,500
Vera Tomlinson	4,500
Mary Haggerty	3,500
Carrie Krise	2,000

GAINES MAN MURDERED.

Shot Down By Drunken Woodsman at Cresmont, North Carolina.

The tragic death of George Furman, a woodsman of Gaines, resulting from a bullet wound received during a drunken brawl at Cresmont, N. C., a few days ago, was briefly mentioned in the Gazette last week. The Newport (N. C.) Times gives the following additional particulars of the cold blooded murder of young Furman:

"Last Sunday while standing on the depot platform at Mt. Sterling, N. C., George Furman, a woodsman employed by J. W. Nolan, and William Hill, who was employed by the Haddock-France Lumber Company, became engaged in a difficulty over some trivial matter and Hill, who was considerably under the influence of whiskey, commanded Furman not to step down from the platform or he would get shot, and as Furman was already in the act of doing this the command was not heeded. The result was a bullet wound in the back which passed through the body and then into the right thigh. After Furman was shot, David Sutton, who was also drinking, and is a friend of Hill, pulled his pistol and did some shooting, but it is said that he made no attempt to shoot Furman.

"After Furman was shot he ran a mile to Dr. McMahon's office, where he had his wounds dressed and the ball removed from his thigh, and the doctor, seeing his dangerous condition, rushed him to Knoxville to a hospital, where assisted by Dr. S. M. Miller, an operation was performed which revealed the course of the bullet as above described. Furman died this morning. Hill and Sutton were both committed to jail."

The deceased was about 30 years of age, was unmarried, and about one year ago left for North Carolina with Joseph W. Nolan, a well-known lumber jobber of Middlebury, to work in the woods. He was well-known in Gaines as a genial, quiet sort of a fellow, with powerful physique, but as gentle as a child in manner.

Express Robbers.

A five-pound package from Rochester, by American Express, cost us 45 cents. That is $180 per ton, so the charges include something besides transportation. Did some one say "parcels post?"—Coudersport Journal.

A six-pound package from Rochester by American Express cost us 40 cents. Grin and bear it, Brother. The only satisfaction or gratification we get is to read occasionally in the daily press an account of a Western passenger train being held up by "bold bandits," who raided the express company's treasure box of all its valuables. The express companies make good, however, by "holding up" (robbing) their patrons in the East.

AN INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

Main Street Resident Ignores Notice of Council to Connect With Sewer.

At the regular meeting of the Borough Council last week the Street Commissioner was directed by resolution that in cases where parties have had proper notice to build sidewalks and have failed to comply, that he proceed forthwith to build the walks and add the penalty to the cost, with a view of entering liens against the property owners.

While the honorable body of local officials are engaged in enforcing ordinances perhaps it may not be out of place or order to again suggest that Borough Ordinance No. 81, relating to connection with sewers, be also enforced against the Main street resident who has been given proper official notice but has failed to comply with the same. If the owner of the property does not respect the borough law, why should not the party be compelled to pay the fine of $50 just the same as other property owners and taxpayers?

Section 2 of Borough Ordinance No. 81, declares that in case any property owner shall neglect or refuse to connect with a public sewer, "after sixty days notice from the Burgess and Council to so connect his or her premises with said sewer, the party so offending shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be collected for the use of said borough as other debts are now by law collected, and the Burgess and Council have the right to enter upon said premises and have the same connected with said sewer as herein provided, and to collect the cost hereof as a sewerage tax from the property owner, either by personal action or by lien against the premises in the manner prescribed in the second and third sections of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 15th, 1889, entitled 'An Act to enforce Boroughs to adopt and construct sewerage systems and to assess and collect the cost thereof.'"

Why should this particular person or individual, residing on the principal street of the town—adjoining a church property and within a stone's throw of the county buildings—be permitted to use a cesspool for over a quarter of a century, menacing the health of the neighbor residents in particular and the community in general, while the borough officials give notice to residents of Riberolle street—one of the side and less important streets—that they must connect with the sewer?

Why not treat all alike? Why not permit the residents of Riberolle and other streets to make use of cesspools instead of connecting with the sewer? It is much cheaper. Why make fish of one and a goat of another? Why not enforce the local law in one case as well as another? It's up to you, Mr. Councilman!

Less than a month ago the much-talked of Main street resident, who is permitted to use a cesspool with the main sewer less than 30 feet from the residence, was notified by the borough authorities to connect up with the sewer. Upon advice of his client the attorney, who represents the property owner and estate, engaged two men to dig the ditch for the sewer and also arranged with a hardware firm to do the necessary plumbing.

After the workmen had completed the ditch for a distance of about eight feet they were directed by the property owner to cease further operations and fill up the ditch, the owner having been advised that "it was unnecessary."

Members of the Borough Council of Wellsboro, perform your duty, without fear or favor, and in accordance with the solemn obligation you took when inducted into office.

The Methodist Conference.

The Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene for its one hundredth session at Rochester, N. Y., next Wednesday, Sept. 28th. The Conference will go to Lyons in a body on Friday, Sept. 30th, where appropriate centennial exercises will be held and a tablet unveiled near the spot where the Conference was organized one hundred years ago.

At the official board meeting last Friday evening there was an unanimous request for the return of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst for another year to the local church. Dr. Parkhurst will leave Monday for the seat of the Conference. Mrs. Parkhurst was elected a delegate to the Laymen's Convention.

Farewell Party to Pastor.

Little Marsh, Sept. 21.—A number from this place took in the fair at Westfield last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brownell and children and Wren Cooper, of Knoxville, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cooper.

A farewell party was given to Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Collings at the parsonage on Friday evening. About 40 were present.

Elmer Clark is quite sick.

Mrs. H. Cooper spent part of the past week in Wellsboro and took in the Commissioners' Convention.

Dr. A. H. Glover had business in Whitesville on Saturday.

FIREBUGS TRAPPED BY WOMAN.

Middlebury Man and Woman Held on Charge of Burning Barns.

A highly sensational case developed last week with the arrest of Dryden Pope and Mrs. Mary E. London, of Middlebury, on the charge of arson. Sheriff Goodspeed made the arrest Thursday afternoon and the prisoners were brought here in the evening and lodged in jail.

On the night of March 17, 1909, the barns on the Seeley Brothers' farm in Middlebury were burned together with 17 cows, 45 tons of hay, a quantity of grain and farm implements. The fire had all the evidences of incendiarism, and the Seeley brothers have since been diligently working on the case to secure positive evidence against the suspected firebugs. With the aid of a female detective from Philadelphia their efforts have finally been rewarded with success.

Mrs. London and Mr. Pope were arraigned before Justice O. H. Davis on Friday morning. The prisoners were represented by Watrous, Marsh & Channel and the plaintiff by Sherwood & Owlett. The Justice's room was well filled with witnesses and interested spectators.

William Seeley was the first witness sworn. After relating the details of the fire and how the neighbors had saved his horse barn from destruction, he testified substantially as follows: Allen London and his wife lived for a time in the tenant house on his farm; that Pope went there to board; that London soon left and after a time he ordered the woman and Pope to vacate. They moved up the road 100 rods to a house on the Starkey farm where they lived at the time of the fire. He further explained how he found foot tracks in the frozen snow through a tobacco field to Starkey's line. He also testified to having his dog tied in a shed three weeks before the fire and one morning Pope came through that way, one hour after which he found the dog dead.

Jay Seeley, a nephew of the plaintiff, corroborated the testimony of his uncle regarding the details of the fire and the foot tracks leading to the house on the Starkey farm occupied by the defendants.

The female detective from Philadelphia was the next witness sworn. She swore that she arrived at Middlebury Center last week Tuesday and went to the house occupied by Dryden Pope and Mrs. London. She represented herself as an agent for dress goods and showed her line to Mrs. London, who appeared pleased with them. She asked to remain all night and was permitted to do so.

The next day, Wednesday, the detective said she pretended she was ill and was unable to leave. During the course of the day she engaged Mrs. London in conversation and told her that she had a brother in Philadelphia who owned a drug store insured for $8,000. The visitor said she could get the money if she had the nerve to burn the place. The supposed agent offered to give any one half of the insurance who would do the job. Mrs. London fell into the trap and volunteered for the work. The detective asked her if she had had any experience and she replied that she had burned the Seeley brothers' barns.

The detective further testified that when she asked the London woman what part Pope had taken in the burning of the buildings that she replied that he went along and fed poisoned meat to the watch dog while she fired the barn.

At the close of the evidence Mr. Channell made a plea to release Pope on the grounds that no direct or positive evidence had been offered connecting him with the transaction. Justice Davis ruled to the contrary, however, and held both defendants without bail for their appearance before the grand jury next week.

Peach of a Story.

A Wellsboro lady who is rather particular in her dress unfortunately got peach stain on the front of an expensive linen gown one day last week. From a cook book, which tells how to cook linen dresses to the proper consistency to get out such things as peach stains, she gathered information that gave her three hours work on the dress, after which she spread it out on the grass at the side of the rear porch, where the sun might get at it and bleach out the stains, assisted by the stuff she had rubbed into the cloth. They had peaches for supper, and her one maid, a lady who frequently became tired when there was anything to do about the house, gathered all the peachstones and parings together and dumped them over the rear porch lattice into the yard.

As a matter of course, when her mistress went to take in the dress, she found it covered with parings and peachstones. The maid took wings and "flew the coop" for parts unknown.

—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, has made a very important announcement in connection with State Health Department's crusade against the "White plague." He states that an anti-toxin for tuberculosis has been discovered and has been experimented with to such extent that he can announce that it works a cure when used upon patients who are in the first stages of the disease as well as acting as a preventive in other cases.

COMMISSIONERS' CONVENTION.

Interesting and Profitable Sessions of County Officials Held Last Week.

The annual convention of the State County Commissioners' Association held in Wellsboro last week proved a very profitable and interesting gathering, nothwithstanding the attendance was not as large as anticipated. Over 125 delegates, representing 44 of the 67 counties of the State, were present and manifested much interest in the several sessions of the convention. The visitors also expressed themselves as highly pleased with the hospitality and good cheer extended them by the citizens and county officials during their stay in Wellsboro.

At the session last Wednesday morning over 100 representatives of the Association responded when the meeting was called to order by President P. H. Dewy.

Hon. Robert K. Young, solicitor for the Tioga county Board of Commissioners, eulogized the Lycoming Good Roads Association, which offers prizes for the best maintained roads, and urged similar organizations in all counties.

President Dewey, of the Association, offered two complete legislative acts, one creating the office of county superintendent of roads, to be paid out of the State Treasury, the other requiring repairs on roads built with State aid to be wholly paid for by the State. Both were unanimously adopted and referred to the legislative committee.

Ex-Chief Engineer Anton Hardt, of the Fall Brook railroad, gave a practical talk on bridge inspection, followed by Judge David Cameron on the duties and privileges of a commissioner. In the course of his remarks Judge Cameron fervently said, "God bless Roosevelt." In an instant the convention was on its feet, as if responding to an electric shock. Pandemonium reigned. It was such a noise as is heard at a national convention. The cheers made the historic court house rock. Such a burst of enthusiasm has not been witnessed there since the Civil War times. It was more than five minutes before the cheering subsided and the speaker could resume.

At the afternoon session Hon. F. H. Rockwell spoke of the influence of the automobile in securing good roads, and "Good Roads" Jones, the latter a member of the Legislature from Susquehanna, address the convention.

State Highway Commissioner Hunter was the last speaker of the afternoon, delivering a very interesting and instructive address on the "State's Highways."

At adjournment the Tioga County Automobile Association gave the Commissioners a country automobile ride, closing a very remarkable day.

The closing session on Thursday morning was addressed by Hon. R. K. Young, who made astounding revelations concerning the evasion of personal property tax in Pennsylvania. He declared that a billion dollars in personal property is escaping taxation in the State every year, and urged greater vigilance to bring about reforms. He presented startling figures of the revenue obtained from personal property, most of which, he said, eventually reverts to county treasuries. Among other important things Mr. Young said:

"It is a laudable ambition for every Board of County Commissioners to desire to see the County's debt reduced without increasing the millage rate of levy, or if you are fortunate enough to be out of debt, it is still pleasanter for a board of County Commissioners to be able to reduce the millage because less money is needed for the ordinary expenses of the County Government. But with the various demands that are made by reason of the natural development of society along charitable and eleemosinary lines, the quickened sympathies of people with reference to the poor, the indigent, the infirm, and the crippled, the increased cost of the necessaries of life, with the decreased acreage for taxation in some counties, makes the problem a serious one and requires the best exercise of financial and business ability with a Board of County Commissioners be they ever so conscientious, are able to bring to bear upon the subject.

"I mention decreased acreage as being one of the elements of embarassment. This is literally true, not only because of the purchases by the State for Forest reservation, but by reason of the fact that in the North Tier and the Sounthern Tier of counties and in many other parts of the State for that matter, substantial sums were within the present generation, collected from unseated lands bearing primeval forests, which have now been removed, leaving the land practically worthless and therefore not a fruitful source of income to the County Treasury.

"So that we see that the problem of reducing either a bonded indebtedness, if one happens to exist, or a millage rate, although consummation devoutly to be wished is a difficult one to attain. Let me offer a suggestion, not new, but one which cannot be too often emphasized. I think that the most fruitful field of endeavor to bring about desired results is a vigorous campaign against personal property subject to taxation for State purposes. It seems to me as the local assessors, if they are

(Continued on page eight.)

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Summary of the Local Events and Happenings of the Past Week.

—Reuben E. Cleveland, the bridge contractor, has moved his family from Covington to Mansfield.

—At an auction sale in Sullivan the other day a young calf brought $48 and a 4-year-old cow $148.

—Five cases of infantile paralysis are reported at the State Department of Health from Tioga county.

—John Innes, a Canton farmer, has a corn field with stalks fourteen feet high, the ears on which cannot be picked by one standing on the ground.

—The Clinton county Sheriff has advertised a grave yard in Lock Haven to be sold under the hammer next month. Many bodies have reposed in the cemetery for a century.

—Miss Bertha Barnes, of Lawrenceville, and Frank Andrews, of DuBois, Pa., will be married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Barnes, next Wednesday.

—One of the new features introduced at the Mansfield Fair this week is a "nursery," in which mothers may check their infants and go out and do the midway and other attractions.

—O. B. Miles, a well-known druggist of Westfield, has gone to Towanda, where he has accepted a position. Mr. Miles is a registered pharmacist and has had long experience in the drug business.

—Messrs. D. W. VanWegen and F. A. Raymond, two of Coudersport's best known business men, were swindled out of $1,000 each by W. J. Wright, of Buffalo, a stock salesman and promoter of Cobalt mining stock.

—A few days ago three horses belonging to Wesley Briggs, of Sabinsville, while in the pasture, were attacked by a swarm of bees. People tried to get the animals into a barn, but the animals were crazy from torture and were stung to death.

—Union county boasts of a big snake. It has been seen on the south side of White Deer mountain, just west of White Deer, by several persons. It is said to be about 30 feet long and is thought to be one of the snakes which escaped when Walter Main's circus train was wrecked some time ago.

—Verbl, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stephenson, of Westfield, died very suddenly Monday morning. She was taken suddenly ill with severe pains in the top of her head and only lived about one-half hour. The cause of her sudden death was pronounced hemorrhage of the brain

—Playing with a box of matches which she had taken from a shelf in the kitchen, Josephine Delog, three years old, of Cammal, last Friday set fire to a filmsy muslin dress she wore, and was so severely burned that she died on a New York Central train that was taking her to Williamsport for admittance to the city hospital.

—A peach orchard at Trout Run, Lycoming county, will yield about 10,000 baskets, or 5,000 bushels, this season. This big-paying investment is the result of five years work in transforming a little rocky hillside farm, out of which the owner annually eked a few bushels of wheat, corn or oats, into a wealth-producing orchard.

—Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Mastin, of Westfield, will sail next month for Naples. From Naples they will tour through Rome, Venice and other important places of Southern Europe and then will go to Vienna, where the Doctor will take a special course in medicine operative surgery and microscopy. They expect to be absent about six months.

—At Williamsport last week Mr. and Mrs. John H. Steele were sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, the former having been found guilty upon a charge of larceny and the latter upon a charge of receiving stolen money. A Newberry man was relieved of a sum of $400 and the money was found later by a constable in a rat of Mrs. Steele's hair.

—H. M. Horton, a Mansfield boy, who for several years has been connected with the DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, has been at Hammondsport, N. Y., the past week, fitting areoplanes of the Curtiss type with wireless instruments. During a recent trial flight at Sheepshead Bay Horton was able to send a clear wireless message to land stations.

—Convicted of having set fire and destroyed the barn and granary of his brother-in-law, George Stiles, on the night of July 6 last, John Hammond, of Galeton, was last week sentenced by Judge Ormerod to an indeterminate sentence of from two and a half to ten years in the penitentiary. The trial was one of the most sensational heard in Potter county in a long time.

—People from Tioga county who would fool with the Capitol park squirrels, at Harrisburg had best beware, if the experience of a boy who got gay with a "Billie" the other day is anything to go by. This boy gave a squirrel a peanut, and when the animal turned to bury it he pulled the bushy tail. Like lightning the squirrel whirled around and bit his thumb clear through.

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WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

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FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

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1 Month	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months	5 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	60 00	100 00

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"You Don't Think He Locked the Door Himself?"

SYNOPSIS.

Lawrence Blakeley, lawyer, goes to Pittsburg with the forged notes in the Bronson case to get the deposition of John Gilmore, millionaire. In the latter's home he is attracted by a picture of a young girl, whom the millionaire explains is his granddaughter. A lady requests Blakeley to buy her a Pullman ticket. He gives her lower eleven and retains lower ten. He finds a drunken man in lower ten and retires in lower nine. He awakens in lower seven and finds his clothes and bag missing. The man in lower ten is found murdered. Circumstantial evidence points to both Blakeley and the unknown man who had exchanged clothes with him. Blakeley becomes interested in a girl in blue. The train is wrecked. Blakeley is rescued from the burning car by the girl in blue. His arm is broken. They go to the Carter place for breakfast. The girl proves to be Alison West, his partner's sweetheart. Her peculiar actions mystify the lawyer. She drops her gold bag and Blakeley puts it in his pocket. Blakeley returns home. He finds that he is under surveillance. Moving pictures of the train taken just before the wreck reveal to Blakeley a man leaping from the train with his stolen grip. Blakeley learns that a man named Sullivan leaped from the train near M—— and sprained his ankle. He stayed some time at the Carter place.

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"Was the name Blakeley?" I asked.

"It might have been—I can't say. But the man wasn't there, and there was a lot of noise. I couldn't hear well. Then in half an hour down came the other twin to say the gentleman was taking on awful and didn't want the message sent."

"He's gone, of course?"

"Yes. Limped down here in about three days and took the noon train for the city."

It seemed a certainty now that our man, having hurt himself somewhat in his jump, had stayed quietly in the farm house until he was able to travel. But, to be positive, we decided to visit the Carter place.

I gave the station agent a five-dollar bill, which he rolled up with a couple of others and stuck in his pocket. I turned as we got to a bend in the road, and he was looking curiously after us.

It was not until we had climbed the hill and turned onto the road to the Carter place that I realized where we were going. Although we approached it from another direction, I knew the farm house at once. It was the one where Alison West and I had breakfasted nine days before. With a new restraint between us, I did not tell McKnight. I wondered afterward if he had suspected it. I saw him looking hard at the gatepost which had figured in one of our mysteries, but he asked no questions. Afterward he grew almost taciturn, for him, and let me do most of the talking.

We opened the front gate of the Carter place and went slowly up the walk. Two ragged youngsters, alike even to freckles and squints, were playing in the yard.

"Is your mother around?" I asked.

"In the front room. Walk in," they answered in identical tones.

As we got to the porch we heard voices, and stopped. I knocked, but the people within, engaged in animated, rather one-sided conversation, did not answer.

"'In the front room. Walk in,'" quoted McKnight, and did so.

In the stuffy farm parlor two people were sitting. One, a pleasant-faced woman with a checked apron, rose, somewhat embarrassed, to meet us. She did not know me, and I was thankful. But our attention was riveted on a little man who was sitting before a table, writing busily. It was Hotchkiss!

He got up when he saw us, and had the grace to look uncomfortable.

"Such an interesting case," he said nervously. "I took the liberty—"

"Look here," said McKnight suddenly, "did you make any inquiries at the station?"

"A few," he confessed. "I went to the theater last night—I felt the need of a little relaxation—and the sight of a picture there, a cinematograph affair, started a new line of thought. Probably the same clew brought you gentlemen. I learned a good bit from the station agent."

"The son-of-a-gun," said McKnight. "And you paid him, I suppose?"

"I gave him five dollars," was the apologetic answer.

Mrs. Carter, hearing sounds of strife in the yard, went out, and Hotchkiss folded up his papers.

"I think the identity of the man is established," he said. "What number of hat do you wear, Mr. Blakeley?"

"Seven and a quarter," I replied.

"Well, it's only piling up evidence," he said cheerfully. "On the night of the murder you wore gray silk underclothing, with the second button of the shirt missing. Your hat had 'L. B.' in gilt letters inside, and there was a very minute hole in the toe of one black sock."

"Hush," McKnight protested. "If word gets to Mrs. Klopton that Mr. Blakeley was wrecked, or robbed, or whatever it was, with a button missing and a hole in one sock, she'll retire to the Old Ladies' home. I've heard her threaten it."

Mr. Hotchkiss was without a sense of humor. He regarded McKnight gravely and went on:

"I've been up in the room where the man lay while he was unable to get away, and there is nothing there. But I found what may be a possible clew in the dust heap.

"Mrs. Carter tells me that in unpacking his grip the other day she shook out of the coat of the pajamas some pieces of a telegram. As I figure it, the pajamas were his own. He probably had them on when he effected the exchange."

I nodded assent. All I had retained of my own clothing was the suit of pajamas I was wearing and my bath robe.

"[...] the telegram was his. I have pieces here, but some are missing. I am not discouraged, however."

He spread out some bits of yellow paper, and we bent over them curiously. It was something like this:

Man with p—— Get——
Br——

We spelled it out slowly.

"Now," Hotchkiss announced, "I make it something like this: The 'p—' is one of two things, pistol—you remember the little pearl-handled affair belonging to the murdered man—or is it pocketbook. I am inclined to the latter view, as the pocketbook had been disturbed and the pistol had not."

I took the piece of paper from the table and scrawled four words on it.

"Now," I said, rearranging them, "it happens, Mr. Hotchkiss, that I found one of these pieces of the telegram on the train. I thought it had been dropped by some one else, you see, but that's immaterial. Arranged this way it almost makes sense. Fill out that 'p—' with the rest of the word, as I imagine it, and it makes 'papers,' and add this scrap and you have:

"'Man with papers (in) lower ten, car seven. Get (them).'"

McKnight slapped Hotchkiss on the back.

"You're a trump," he said. "Br—is Bronson, of course. It's almost too easy. You see, Mr. Blakeley here engaged lower ten, but found it occupied by the man who was later murdered there. The man who did the thing was a friend of Bronson's, evidently, and in trying to get the papers we have the motive for the crime."

"There are still some things to be explained," Mr. Hotchkiss wiped his glasses and put them on. "For one thing, Mr. Blakeley, I am puzzled by that bit of chain."

I did not glance at McKnight. I felt that the hands with which I was gathering up the bits of torn paper were shaking. It seemed to me that this astute little man was going to drag in the girl in spite of me.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A New World.

Hotchkiss jotted down the bits of telegram and rose.

"Well," he said, "we're done something. We've found where the murderer left the train, we know what day he went to Baltimore, and, most important of all, we have a motive for the crime."

"It seems the irony of fate," said McKnight, getting up, "that a man should kill another man for certain papers he is supposed to be carrying, find he hasn't got them after all, decide to throw suspicion on another man by changing berths and getting out, bag and baggage, and then, by the merest fluke of chance, take with him, in the valise he changed for his own, the very notes he was after. It was a bit of luck for him."

"Then why," put in Hotchkiss doubtfully, "why did he collapse when he heard of the wreck? And what about the telephone message the station agent sent? You remember they tried to countermand it, and with some excitement."

"We will ask him those questions when we get him," McKnight said. We were on the unrailed front porch by that time, and Hotchkiss had put away his notebook. The mother of the twins followed us to the steps.

"Dear me," she explained volubly, "and to think I was forgetting to tell you! I put the young man to bed with a spice poultice on his ankle; my mother always was a firm believer in spice poultices. It's wonderful what they will do in croup. And then I took the children and went down to see the wreck. It was Sunday and the mister had gone to church, hasn't missed a day since he took the pledge nine years ago. And on the way I met two people, a man and a woman. They looked half dead, so I sent them right here for breakfast and some soap and water. I always say soap is better than liquor after a shock."

Hotchkiss was listening absently:

McKnight was whistling under his breath, staring down across the field to where a break in the woods showed a half dozen telegraph poles, the line of the railroad.

"It must have been 12 o'clock when we got back; I wanted the children to see everything, because it isn't likely they'll ever see another wreck like that. Rows of—"

"About 12 o'clock," I broke in, "and what then?"

"The young man upstairs was awake," she went on, "hammering at his door like all possessed. And it was locked on the outside!" She paused to enjoy her sensation.

"I would like to see that lock," Hotchkiss said promptly, but for some reason the woman demurred. "I will bring the key down," she said and disappeared. When she returned she held out an ordinary door key of the cheapest variety.

"We had to break the lock," she volunteered, "and the key didn't turn up for two days. Then one of the twins found the turkey gobbler trying to swallow it. It has been washed since," she hastened to assure Hotchkiss, who showed an inclination to drop it.

"You don't think he locked the door himself and threw the key out of the window?" the little man asked.

"The windows are covered with mosquito netting, nailed on. The mister blamed it on the children, and it might have been Obadiah. He's the quiet kind, and you never know what he's about."

"He's about to strangle, isn't he," McKnight remarked lazily, "or is that Obadiah?"

Mrs. Carter picked the boy up and inverted him, talking amiably all the time. "He's always doing it," she said, giving him a shake. "Whenever we miss anything we look to see if Obadiah's black in the face." She gave another shake, and the quarter I had given him shot out as if blown from a gun. Then we prepared to go back to the station.

From where I stood I could look into the cheery farm kitchen, where Alison West and I had eaten our al fresco breakfast. I looked at

the table with mixed emotions, and then, gradually, the meaning of something on it penetrated my mind. Still in its papers, evidently just opened, was a hat box, and protruding over the edge of the box was a streamer of vivid green ribbon.

On the plea that I wished to ask Mrs. Carter a few more questions, I let the others go on. I watched them down the flagstone walk; saw McKnight stop and examine the gate posts and saw, too, the quick glance he threw back at the house. Then I turned to Mrs. Carter.

"I would like to speak to the young lady upstairs," I said.

She threw up her hands with a quick gesture of surrender. "I've done all I could," she exclaimed. "She won't like it very well, but—she's in the room over the parlor."

I went eagerly up the ladder-like stairs, to the rag-carpeted hall. Two doors were open, showing interiors of four-poster beds and high bureaus. The door of the room over the parlor was almost closed. I hesitated in the hallway; after all, what right had I to intrude on her? But she settled my difficulty by throwing open the door and facing me.

"I—I beg your pardon, Miss West," I stammered. "It has just occurred to me that I am unpardonably rude. I saw the hat downstairs and I—I guessed—"

"The hat!" she said. "I might have known. Does Richey know I am here?"

"I don't think so." I turned to go down the stairs again. Then I halted. "The fact is," I said, in an attempt at justification. "I'm—in—rather a mess these days, and I'm apt to do irresponsible things. It is not impossible that I shall be arrested, in a day or so, for the murder of Simon Harrington."

She drew her breath in sharply. "Murder!" she echoed. "Then they have found you after all!"

"I don't regard it as anything more than—er—inconvenient," I lied. "They can't convict me, you know. Almost all the witnesses are dead."

She was not deceived for a moment. She came over to me and stood, both hands on the rail of stair. "I know just how grave it is," she said quietly. "My grandfather will not leave one stone unturned, and he can be terrible—terrible. But"—she looked directly into my eyes as I stood below her on the stairs—"the time may come—soon—when I can help you. I'm afraid I shall not want to; I'm a dreadful coward, Mr. Blakeley. But—I will." She tries to smile.

"I wish you would let me help you," I said unsteadily. "Let us make it a bargain: each help the other!"

The girl shook her head with a sad little smile. "I am only as unhappy as I deserve to be," she said. And when I protested and took a step toward her she retreated, with her hands out before her.

"Why don't you ask me all the questions you are thinking?" she demanded, with a catch in her voice. "Oh, I know them. Or are you afraid to ask?"

I looked at her, at the lines around her eyes, at the drawn look about her mouth. Then I held out my hand. "Afraid!" I said, as she gave me hers. "There is nothing in God's green earth I am afraid of, save of trouble for you. To ask questions would be to imply a lack of faith. I ask you nothing. Some day, perhaps, you will come to me yourself and let me help you."

The next moment I was out in the golden sunshine; the birds were singing carols of joy; I walked dizzily throught rainbow-colored clouds, past the twins, cherubs now, swinging on the gate. It was a new world into which I stepped from the Carter farmhouse that morning, for—I had kissed her!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Turned Tables on Root

Secretary's Familiar Little Remark Didn't Seem as Funny as It Used To.

Senator Depew told a little story on himself and Senator Root in his speech at the dinner in Washington to Mr. Root by the New York Republican congressional delegation.

"When Root was secretary of state," said Senator Depew, "I went over to see him and asked him if he couldn't do something for me in the line of consular appointments. He said: 'Senator, I'm sorry, I would like to do something for New York, but (and Mr. Root picked up a paper from his desk) I see that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent!'

"Well," continued Senator Depew, "I kept going to see Senator Root for a year. Every time I went to see him he would remind me that New York's quota was exceeded by 14 per cent. Finally I said: 'Mr. Secretary, I think you're a great statesman, but your mathematics are inclined to be automatic.'

"After Mr. Knox became secretary of state," Senator Depew said, when the laughter had subsided, "Senator Root went up to see him about consular appointments. 'I'm sorry,' said Mr. Knox, 'but (and he turned to a document file) I find that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent.'"

He Could Not Recommend It.

The editor of the Plunkville Argus was seated at his desk busily engaged in writing a fervid editorial on the necessity of building a new walk to the cemetery, when a battered specimen of the tramp printer entered the office.

"Mornin', boss!" said the caller. "Got any work for a 'print'?"

"I have," answered the editor. "You happened in just right this time. I've got only a boy to help me in the office and I need a man to set type for about a week. I have to make a trip out west. You can take off your coat and begin right now. I start to-morrow morning."

"All right," said the typographical tourist, removing his coat. "What road are you going to travel on?"

"The X., Y. & Z., mostly. I've never been on it. Know anything about it?"

"I know all about it. I've traveled it from one end to the other."

"What kind of a road is it?"

"Punk!" said the printer, in a tone indicative of strong disgust. "The ties are too far apart!"—Youth's Companion.

Public Health

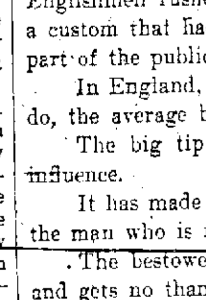
Disease of Dog Menace to Great Degree

By AUSTIN PETERS, Boston

IN a consideration of the dog as a menace to the public health there is one disease above all others to be looked upon as particularly dangerous, and that is rabies. Other possible sources of mischief are trivial and insignificant in comparison with this disease peculiar to the dog and dog family, of which he is the principal disseminator. The virus of rabies is conveyed by his saliva into wounds inflicted by his bite, or even into any fresh cut on the face or hands of a person into which the saliva may be introduced by licking.

At times when cases of rabies are rare among dogs there is very little danger to the health of the community from hydrophobia, but every twelve or fifteen years a surplus population of extra susceptible canines accumulates, and then some dog or dogs with rabies start an outbreak which becomes almost epizootic. Under these conditions the dog becomes a menace to the public health to a much greater degree than the misinformed generally realize.

One of these periodical outbreaks of rabies has been taking place in Massachusetts during the past five years, but present indications are that it is about over, as very few cases have been reported to the cattle bureau during the past months.



There was not an authentic case of rabies in Massachusetts from September, 1903, until November, 1904. During the winter of 1904 and 1905 a few cases occurred in various localities, and by the spring of 1905 the outbreak was well under way, attaining its height in 1907, since which time it has gradually declined until the disease has again nearly disappeared.

Not Ripe for "No-Tip" Hotel

By A. C. DWIGHT
San Francisco

I don't believe that the "no-tip" hotel which has been opened in London and which has met with extraordinary success in the British metropolis will be speedily duplicated in this country.

The venture in London was started during my presence there and I can bear witness to the enormous crowd that sought to be entertained in a house where the acceptance of a tip by an employee will mean his discharge. Still, as I said, the same project will not be attempted over here, unless the tipping evil (and it is an evil) assumes worse proportions than at present. Englishmen rushed to the new place because they had become sore over a custom that had behind it centuries of observance and of which a big part of the public had heartily wearied.

In England, however, they do not tip nearly so lavishly as Americans do, the average being, say, sixpence, or 12 cents, against 25 cents here.

The big tip of this country has unquestionably had a corrupting influence.

It has made a host of employees utterly indifferent to the comfort of the man who is not able to give fat gratuities.

The bestower of small tips in most cities is treated with contempt and gets no thanks from the recipient.

Again the recipient of big tips develops a lust and greed that knows no bounds.

He is never satisfied with the size of his donation and always thinks it should have been more.

Bad as the whole system is, it might be worse; and, thank heaven, we have not yet adopted the British nuisance of giving tips to policemen and clerks in stores.

Origin of Ridicule for Red Headed People

By CAROLINE EPHRAIMS
Baltimore

It has always been a mystery to me where the ridicule and "kidding" of the red-haired person originated.

Why are they so sensitive about it? What started the thing, anyway?

If you are red-headed you can go into the backwoods where people live who have never seen a railroad train, and don't know a "hobble skirt" from a bag of potatoes, but if you don't keep quiet they will inform you that you have red hair.

I saw some criticism in one of our magazines of some prominent people, and all the flaws they could find in one poor woman was that she was red-headed. Is this certain type of people particularly homely, or do some of these "has beens" want to pick at us?

A "maiden lady" recently begged my pardon for mentioning red hair in my presence. I felt like telling her that if she had shown up a little brighter the desirable bachelors might not have passed her by.

We will try and bear up under the affliction.

Women Make Many Grimaces While Talking

By W. R. NIETSPE
Chicago

Why do so many American women twist their features when talking?

The writer, who hails from another continent originally, but who has been a resident of Chicago for a number of years past, has observed that in the majority of instances women here express their feelings almost as much by facial expression as by actual speech.

It does not seem to matter who or what they may be—rich, poor, invalids, athletes, modest violets or jolly girls, home grown or imported—they all seem to get the habit. Is it the climate or what?

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provi[...] of this Constitution, the Genera[...] Assembly shall have full power to estab[...] new courts, from time to time, as th[...] same may be needed in any city or coun[...]ty, and to prescribe the powers and ju[...]risdiction thereof, and to increase th[...] number of judges in any courts now ex[...]isting or hereafter created, or to reorga[...]ize the same, or to vest in other cour[...] the jurisdiction theretofore exercised [...] courts not of record, and to abolish t[...] same wherever it may be deemed nece[...]sary for the orderly and efficient admin[...]tration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Two.
RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Con[...]tution of the Commonwealth of Pe[...]sylvania, so as to eliminate the requ[...]ment of payment of taxes as a qua[...]cation of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Represe[...]tives concur), That the following am[...]ment to the Constitution of the Comm[...]wealth of Pennsylvania be, and the s[...] is hereby, proposed, in accordance [...] the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article [...] amended, by striking out the f[...] numbered paragraph thereof, so tha[...] said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen tw[...] one years of age, possessing the fo[...]ing qualifications, shall be entitle[...] vote at all elections, subject howe[...] such laws requiring and regulatin[...] registration of electors as the G[...] Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citi[...] the United States at least one mo[...]

Second. He shall have resided [...] State one year (or if, having pre[...] been a qualified elector or nativ[...] citizen of the State, he shall ha[...] moved therefrom and returned, t[...] months), immediately preceding t[...]tion.

Third. He shall have resided [...] election district where he shall [...] vote at least two months imm[...] preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2[...]
ROBERT McA[...]
Secretary of the Common[...]

Number Three.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to th[...] tution of the Commonwealth [...] sylvania, so as to consoli[...] courts of common pleas of [...] County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by t[...] and House of Representative[...] Commonwealth of Pennsylvani[...] eral Assembly met, That the [...] amendment to the Constitution [...] sylvania be, and the same is he[...] posed, in accordance with the [...] article thereof:—

That section six of articl[...] amended, by striking out the [...] tion, and inserting in place t[...] following:

Section 6. In the county o[...] phia all the jurisdiction and p[...] vested in the district courts an[...] common pleas, subject to su[...] as may be made by this Con[...] by law, shall be in Philadelph[...] five distinct and separate co[...] and co-ordinate jurisdiction[...] of three judges each. The sa[...] Philadelphia shall be designa[...]ively as the court of commor[...] ber one, number two, nu[...] number four, and number [...] number of said courts ma[...] increased, from time to time[...] in like manner designated [...] numbers. The number of j[...] of said courts, or in any [...] the establishment of an ad[...] be authorized by law[...] created, from time to tim[...] ever such increase shall a[...] whole to three, such thre[...] compose a distinct and sep[...] aforesaid, which shall be [...] aforesaid. In Philadelphia [...] be instituted in the said c[...] mon pleas without designa[...] ber of the said court, a[...] courts shall distribute and [...] business among them in s[...] shall be provided by rule[...] each court, to which an[...] thus assigned, shall have [...] diction thereof, subject [...] venue, as shall be provide[...]

In the county of All[...] jurisdiction and powers [...] the several numbered co[...] pleas shall be vested in c[...] mon pleas, composed of [...] commission in said cou[...] diction and powers sha[...] proceedings at law and [...] shall have been institut[...] numbered courts, and s[...] such changes as may [...] and subject to change [...] vided by law. The p[...] said court shall be sel[...] by law. The number [...] court may be by la[...] time to time. This ame[...] effect on the first day [...] ceeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resol[...]
ROB[...]
Secretary of the[...]

Number [...]
A JOINT RES[...]

Proposing an amendme[...] article nine, of the C[...] sylvania.

Section 1. Be it res[...] and House of Represe[...] monwealth of Penns[...] Assembly met, That [...] posed as an amendm[...] tion of the Commonw[...] nia, in accordance w[...] the eighteenth article[...]

Amendment to Ar[...]
Ei[...]

Section 2. Amend [...] nine, of the Constitu[...] which reads as follo[...]

"Section 8. The d[...] city, borough, towns[...] other municipality [...] trict, except as here[...] or exceed seven pe[...] assessed value of the [...] [...] shall any [...] district incur any [...] its indebtedness to [...] two per centum u[...] valuation of property [...] the electors thereo[...] such manner as sh[...] but any city, the [...] exceed seven per [...] valuation may be [...] increase the same [...] the aggregate, at [...] valuation," so as [...]

Section 8. The [...] borough, township[...] or municipality [...] county or borough[...]

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of seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but in any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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PICK UP LUNCHEON

SHOWING USE THAT MAY BE MADE OF LEFT-OVERS.

Canned Salmon Salad an Always Acceptable Picnic Dish—Many Methods That May Be Employed to Utilize Tongue.

Canned Salmon Salad.—From canned salmon or a boiled left-over of the fresh fish a delicious salad is available for a warm day's luncheon.

Flake a pound of it into small pieces with a silver fork. Mix carefully into this a tablespoonful each of capers, olives and gherkin pickles chopped fine. Arrange the mixture on white lettuce leaves, garnish with thes yolks of hard-boiled eggs and cover with mayonnaise. Decorate with little touches of aspic jelly if this is at hand.

This is a foreign recipe "choicely good."

On a day when a rather substantial course is wanted to accompany the roast try the following original recipe of peppers with pasta: One quart of tomatoes, three peppers sliced fine. Let them simmer together two hours. Boil tender in salted water a package of spaghetti and brown well three good-sized onions in a little rendered beef suet. When the spaghetti is tender drain it, add tomatoes and onions. Let boil two minutes. Serve with grated cheese.

Tongue as a Left-Over.—To many housewives cold boiled tongue does not present itself as a left-over susceptible of metamorphosis. If no longer slightly for slicing it must be discarded.

Yet to the initiated a cold boiled end which would not be appetizing sliced is most piquant when creamed.

Cut the meat into small bits, remove all skin and gristle and heat up in a cream sauce. Serve on rounds of toast or fried bread or in individual dishes with bread and butter sandwiches.

In suburban places where fresh bonbons are not always obtainable on short notice a good recipe for a home-made sweet is often treasure trove to the housemother.

Peppermint is an excellent digestive in addition to its tastiness and in some form is universally liked.

Peppermint drops with fruit are something of a novelty and are not difficult to accomplish in the home kitchen.

In a quarter cup of lukewarm water soak one ounce of gum tragacanth until it becomes tender. Wring dry in a straining cloth and knead with the hand, adding five drops oil of peppermint. Continue to work it until white and elastic. Work in little by little 2½ cups of confectioners' sugar and one-half cupful each of dates, raisins and candied peels (orange and lemon equal quantity), mixed and chopped fine.

Roll out on a marble slab, pastry board or strip of canvas, using the sugar in lieu of flour. Roll to the thickness of half a dollar, stamp out and place on waxed paper in a warm room until dry.

For the Housewife.

A suspected sample of ground coffee may be tested in this way: Place a teaspoon of the coffee in a wineglass containing water. If a part floats and a part sinks it is adulterated.

If soot falls upon the carpet or rug do not attempt to sweep until it has been covered thickly with dry salt. It can then be swept up properly, and not a stain or smear will be left.

When boiling milk put two tablespoonfuls of water in the pan first, and let it boil. Milk boiled in this way will never burn the bottom of the saucepan.

If salt is sprinkled over the range before frying is commenced there will be no disagreeable odor if the fat spatters over.

Baking Powder Biscuit.

Sift two cupfuls flour into a basin, add half a teaspoonful of salt and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; then sift it again; then rub one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of lard finely into it with the tips of the fingers. Add gradually enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Knead a little on a floured board; do not handle much; roll out half an inch in thickness, cut into rounds with quail cutter. Lay on a greased baking tin, and bake till ready in a hot oven, usually about 20 minutes.

G. O. P. LEADERS IN A WRECK.

VOTERS IN REVOLT

REAL MEANING OF "INSURGENT" MOVEMENT.

Opportunity for Democratic Party to Serve the People by the Restoration of Good Government.

The repudiation of the regular Republicans in the states of the middle west means the same thing exactly as was indicated by the election of Foss in Massachusetts. It means that the voters are seeking instruments who will carry out their will at Washington in those respects in which the Republican organization has allied itself with the classes against the masses. It means that the masters have reached that state of mind in which if one servant or set of servants will not execute their bidding they will turn to another. It means that the general public has at last been driven to understanding of the real purposes of the league so long existing between syndicated greed and political treachery, and that in former Republican strongholds the men who want office must bottom their claims to it upon allegiance to the people rather than on thick and thin loyalty to party shibboleths and emblems. It means that in the next congress the Democratic representatives, instead of having to contend with a solid Republican phalanx, will find both in the senate and in the house of representatives a strong contingent of able men who have been commissioned by their constituencies to defy ring domination and caucus dictation and to treat as their first duty the effecting of those public policies for which the Democracy has been ostensibly battling for many years.

The Democratic party will be the beneficiary of the political revolution, which is now manifestly in the ascendant. If it can appear in the next congress with a solid column of spokesmen in favor of the one thing on which the public will is now determined, the restoration of a government of, by and for the people and the repeal of all laws which predicate the profits of certain preferred industries on the burdens heaped on that nine-tenths of the country's population who are discriminated against.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot, (Dem.).

Something Uncle Joe "Forgot."

Among other things that Mr. Cannon told the old settlers of Iroquois county, he said that in the old days dressed hogs sold for $1.60 a hundred and quinine for four dollars an ounce, while now quinine could be bought for 25 cents an ounce. He did not say what the farmer's profit was at $1.60 which is the important part of his hog proposition. As to quinine the allusion was somewhat unfortunate. For it is well known what has contributed to the price reduction of that important drug. European governments have systematically cultivated trees from which to get it, and long after they did so, and all Europe was getting the benefit of it the "stand-patters" of that day in this country insisted on maintaining the tariff on quinine so that practically all that was used here was monopolized by a Philadelphia factory, and the price amounted to the world price plus the tariff tax with unceasing regularity. The situation finally became a national scandal and a great outcry against the "blood tax" was made, so great that resistance was finally useless (though it took more hammering than Mr. Cannon and his co-standpatters have so far got today) and so the tariff tax was repealed. This is why quinine is reduced in price in this country; we are simply allowed to avail ourselves of the world supply. Uncle Joe ought not to ramble so far afield.—Indianapolis News.

The Tariff Justly Blamed.

The minority, or Democratic, report of the senate committee on the cost of living gives the tariff law recently enacted as one of the main causes for the present sky-scraping cost of living.

It will be remembered that the majority, or Republican, report studiously whitewashed the tariff, making such indirect reference to its influence upon wages and commodities as to clothe the product of Messrs. Aldrich and Payne in almost vernal innocence.

It remains now to be seen what effect the circulation of this report will have on the fall elections.

Indications multiply that the country is going to place reliance upon the Democracy for such revisions as deserve that classification.

With Republicans warring in practically all the pivotal states, the joint report of Senators Johnston, Clarke and Smith ought to make good campaign literature.

It seems that Aldrich and Payne played the rubber and the people lost.—Austin Statesman.

FREE HIDES AND THE TARIFF

Another Republican "Argument" Proved to Have No Basis in Sound Reason.

Defenders of the tariff, especially Senator Lodge, dwell on the fact that with free hides and a reduction of the duty on shoes, prices of shoes have increased. But to argue that this increase proves that the tariff has nothing to do with prices is just as absurd as it would be to say that free trade makes prices higher.

It is true that hides are higher than before the duty was removed, but this increase is due to the decrease in the supply of beef cattle—the same decrease that has affected the cost of meats. If, with this limited supply of domestic hides, a duty on imports were also imposed, the cost of hides would be still higher.

A factor more important than that of hides enters into the increased cost of shoes. It is the trust that has been formed to control, and does control, shoemaking machinery. This trust owns the patents of practically all machinery that would, under fair competition, make for cheap manufacture and cheap shoes. It will not sell its machinery, but lets it out on heavy royalties, recently increased.

Some day the government, in addition to adjusting the tariff to a basis of equity, will prevent the monopolizing of any patent whatsoever. That is to say, it will protect the inventor or pay him consistently for his invention, but it will place that invention at the disposal of all competitors who can make use of it.

Mr. Taft's Mistake.

It is very curious that the president should have made the mistake of attaching himself to the regulars, or stand-patters, or whatever they may be called. In his Akron speech of about five years ago he showed that all his instincts were for political independence. His campaign speeches committed him to substantial tariff reduction—except on crockery, which is made in Ohio.

He has said that he found Aldrich and Cannon placed in power by the Republican party, and he simply recognized the existing situation. But Aldrich was not established in power by the party. Rhode Island put him in the senate, and his personal influence did the rest. The Republican party in a national sense did not put Cannon in the chair; it was only the Republican members of the house. The president understood perfectly that both Aldrich and Cannon were strongly opposed to that tariff revision which he supported and which the party platform promised.

He ought to have attached his administration to party leaders who were in accord with himself and the platform.

Tariff Does Advance Prices.

Back in the days of the long ago we used to be assured by the protectionists that "the foreigner pays the tax," and even yet the majority of the committee to investigate the increased cost of living insists that the tariff does not advance prices, but on the showing of the minority report it is evident that the tariff not only does advance prices, but advances them most in places where the advance can be least easily borne. It appears that the task of defending the tariff is not going to grow easier as the campaign proceeds.

The lead statue of George III. in New York city, pulled down during the revolution, is to be restored. It is said. Why not? The renewal of the stand-pattism and unjustifiable taxation against which the revolutionists fought more successfully than their descendants ought to be commemorated in some way.

Nebraska to Be Democratic.

The New York Times' special correspondent in Omaha confidently predicts a Democratic landslide in Nebraska this year. In the Sixty-first congress Nebraska has four Republican and two Democratic representatives. Because of the row between the Republican Insurgents and regulars it is believed that six Democratic representatives will be returned to the next congress. This overturn would be less surprising than a Democratic victory in Maine, which is also predicted by some acute observers on the spot, though with less confidence and some reservations. The one thing certain is that the Maine Democrats are aroused to action, and are acting with more spirit and intelligence than they have shown for many years. They have nominated for governor a well-tried public officer and good vote-getter, Colonel Plaisted.

Young Mr. Hitchcock, the Wagstaff of the administration, is the most recent one designated to come and ascertain what the Westerts are saying and if they really mean it.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"DYSPEPSIA is the stronghold of depravity. An abused and impaired stomach is but another name for the eclipse of faith."

Some Summer Drinks.

Too much cold water is not good to drink during the hot weather. Lemonade and other cooling drinks, if taken in moderation, are both cooling and beneficial. The old-time ginger water, made by adding a tablespoonful of ginger to a quart of cold water, sweeten to taste with either brown or white sugar. In the old days they used molasses for sweetening and for those who want the old-time twang molasses is still popular.

Another wholesome drink is made of ginger and hops. Boil a handful of hops in a pint of water twenty minutes, then strain, pressing to remove all the water. Boil together three pounds of sugar, a quarter of a pound of ginger (sliced) and four quarts of water, twenty minutes, let stand until cool, then strain, add the hop water and use when cold.

Gingerade.—Boil together one-quarter of a pound of sliced green ginger and two quarts of water and three pounds of sugar twenty minutes. Add a lemon thinly sliced and let stand until lukewarm. Strain, add four quarts of warm water and one-third of a yeast cake, let stand until fermented, bottle and keep in a cool place.

Cokos.

Mix together a quarter of a pound each of breakfast cocoa and oatmeal and six ounces of sugar. Pour slowly over it one gallon of boiling water, stirring well. This is ready to use as soon as cold.

Zambumbla.

Spread one pound of coarsely ground barley on a pan and brown slightly in the oven, stirring constantly. Put into a crock, cover with six quarts of water, cover with a cloth and let stand three or four days until it begins to ferment. Sweeten with brown sugar or honey and serve cold.

Mead.

Take four ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of the essence of sassafras, three pints of water, one pint of molasses and three pounds of sugar. Simmer to melt the sugar. Use half a teaspoonful of soda, teaspoonful of the sirup to half a tumbler of water.

"LET there be many windows in your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources. Tear away
The blinds of superstition. Let the light
Pour through fair windows, bread as truth itself,
And high as heaven—Tune your ear
To all the wordless music of the stars,
To all the voice of nature; and your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights;
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength. Be not afraid
To thrust aside half truths and grasp the whole."

Summer Vegetables.

So many of our summer vegetables such as peas, string beans, squash, corn and roots are simply boiled and served with butter or milk. With the exception of cabbage and its kin, all vegetables should be cooked in as little water as possible and used in the sauce when serving as the flavor and mineral constituents are drawn out in the water during the cooking.

Boiling water should be used to cook all tender vegetables. Change the manner of their serving so that a variety is always on your table. When there is more of the liquid left in cooking vegetables than can be used in serving them, save it for soups, stews, and such dishes.

Gold Cake.

Cream half a cup of butter, add one cupful of sifted powdered sugar. Add alternately the beaten yolks of six eggs and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. To two cupfuls of flour add a half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a tube pan and ice with powdered sugar mixed to a paste with lemon juice and the strained yolk of an egg.

Fried Apples and Onions.

Put a slice or two of bacon in a frying pan and when fried crisp remove and add an onion sliced thin when it is yellow in color; add a cupful of sliced apple and cook all together until tender. A little sugar and salt may be added to season. Serve as a vegetable.

Squash Puffs.

Press dry cooked squash through a sieve, to each cupful add two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of milk, salt and pepper to taste, and two well beaten yolks. Mix well then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a well buttered mould and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is firm in the center. Turn out carefully and serve with a white sauce.

Nellie Maxwell.

Bread Soup.

This is a favorite German sweet soup that is eaten hot in winter and cold in summer. To make it take stale crusts of rye bread (the amount depends upon the number to serve), cover with water. When soft strain and put the liquid back over the fire with a little butter, a handful of dried currants, a little salt and sugar to taste and a piece of stick cinnamon. Before serving a little lemon juice or vinegar is added. After cooking a few moments the cinnamon may be removed and used another time.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

is marvelously efficient in clearing the skin of impurities and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the complexion, while as a healing agent for sores and wounds it passes all praise. It removes pimples, blotches, eczema and unsightly eruptions, and there is no form of eruptive disease for which this soap has not proved efficacious. In the bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the renowned sulphur springs. Linens and woolens washed with it are rendered superlatively white, and are disinfected if the material has been exposed to disease germs. The value of sulphur as a cleansing and purifying agent is everywhere recognized.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

has stood the test of experience. It is highly recommended by physicians, and is used in hospitals for its disinfecting and healing properties.

CAUTION.—Glenn's Sulphur Soap (the only "original") is incomparable and wonderful in its remedial effects. Take no other. Of druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MOISSANT, THE MAN-BIRD

John Moissant, the young Chicagoan who startled the world by his flight across the Dover channel with a passenger on his way from Paris to London, has been a "soldier of fortune" from his early youth. Moissant was born of Spanish parents and is an architect. He suddenly came into prominence when he unexpectedly flew from Etampes to the Issy military ground, passing over the Eiffel tower.

Moissant is thirty-five years old and is of slight build. He is seemingly very jovial in temperament. He first visited Paris some months ago and became interested in the study of aviation. He had two machines built after his own designs and found the subject so fascinating that he determined to become a practical airman.

The Moissant brothers, George, Alfred and John, and two sisters, for many years had interests valued at several hundred thousand dollars in Salvador. In 1907 George and Alfred Moissant were arrested and imprisoned on charges of aiding and abetting the revolutionists. John was actively implicated in the movement against President Figueroa, and handled a rapid-fire gun for the Nicaraguans. When the revolutionists were repulsed John Moissant fled to Nicaragua. His brothers later were released, but their property was attached by the government as a bond to prevent their escape from the country.

When Moissant was sojourning in Honduras a tramp steamer loaded with a cargo valued around $100,000 was cast ashore and abandoned. In a small dugout and in the teeth of a gale Moissant made his way alone to the vessel and took possession. In the morning, when the wind had abated the captain with some of the crew and an agent of the line rowed out to the vessel, which had withstood the fury of the waves, but which was held fast on a bar in the harbor. A shot from Moissant's revolver halted them. After some warm discussion the captain had to row back to shore to inform the American consul that Moissant had seized the ship and her cargo as salvage. During the night another storm came up and finished the work of wrecking the vessel. The American consul found Moissant lashed to the topmost rigging, only a few feet above the water.

HEADS KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

George M. Hanson, recently installed as supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, hails from Maine. Mr. Hanson suggests physical and intellectual strength. Erect, broad shouldered, strong, capable of enduring vigorous and prolonged labor, and equally capable of mental activity and strain, he combines the essential qualities of a forceful and successful chief executive.

By profession a lawyer, he has been one of the leaders of the bar of his state. He has taken part in public affairs and held public office. In the city of Calais, in which he lives, he has been twice elected mayor. He was appointed collector of customs by President Cleveland, and by Governor Cobb of Maine a member of the commission for the revision and codification of the tax laws of that state.

In the order of Knights of Pythias he has attained the highest honor which that organization can confer. He became a knight in 1883, and though a member of other organizations and secret societies, has given of his time and talent chiefly to this organization since that time. He was the second chancellor commander of his home lodge. As soon as he was eligible he became a member of the grand lodge of Maine, and its grand chancellor in 1893. In 1897 he was elected supreme representative and re-elected in 1901 and 1905. In the supreme lodge Mr. Hanson has been a forceful figure, for ten years a member of and for eight years chairman of the judiciary committee, that being the ranking committee of the supreme lodge.

IN THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS

William George Jordan has been appointed secretary of the house of governors. His selection by the governors is a recognition of his services as the founder of this unique institution, which is likely to become ultimately an official feature of the government. Mr. Jordan proposed the idea several years ago. It was immediately adopted by President Roosevelt and a conference of governors was called at Washington to consider the conservation of national resources. The results of the conference were so important that the governors on their own initiative called a meeting to discuss plans for greater uniformity in state legislation. At that conference it was decided to make the house of governors a permanent institution and a resolution was passed offering a vote of thanks to Mr. Jordan for his part in the foundation and promotion of the third house. William George Jordan is a widely known editor and publicist. Some years ago he gave up editorial work to devote his time to writing. He has written largely on psychological and political topics. Mr. Jordan is the only member of the house who is not a governor.

NEW YORK'S ACTING MAYOR

Greater far than the governorship of many states, perhaps than any of them, is the mayorship of New York, which has lately been filled by a young man of only thirty—John Purroy Mitchell, who became the acting chief executive of the metropolis upon the disability of Mr. Gaynor. He is undoubtedly the youngest chief executive any great American city has ever had and it shows the great American capacity for government when an young a man can step into a seat of power so great, of honor so high and responsibilities so vast.

Within an hour after Mayor Gaynor had been struck down by an assassin's bullet it is safe to say that at least half the men in New York who give any attention to public affairs and their management had thought of John Purroy Mitchell, the young president of the board of aldermen, who, under the charter, would succeed to the first office of the city if the mayor's wound should result fatally.

Mr. Mitchell was twenty-eight years old, and had been practising law on his own account for five years, when the making of his public record began. It was in the family to study law, and young Mitchell had determined on that before he went to college. Consequently when he came to the elective courses in his junior year he turned aside from the distinctive studies of the arts and chose those which he believed would help him in his later career. He went in for political science, the science of government, political history, and that sort of thing.

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The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1910.

FRANK CONEVERY. - Editor and Proprietor

THE KEYSTONE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H BERRY

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
D. CLARENCE GIBBONEY

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN D CAREY

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CORNELIUS D SCULLY

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM B WILSON

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
RANSFORD B WEBB

Fifty-seven ministers, most of them young, or in the prime of life, have notified a Methodist conference in upper Iowa, that they propose to give up their charges and engage in secular work. They complain that the salary paid a minister, an average of $600 a year, is not sufficient to maintain a family according to a decent standard of living and provide his children with educational advantages.

Although bitterly assailed by supporters of the rival candidates in the New Jersey Democratic convention last Thursday, in Trenton, President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, was nevertheless nominated for Governor on the first ballot by a margin of 41½, after which the nomination was made unanimous. Doctor Wilson was summoned to the convention hall and acclaimed as "the next Governor." In the course of his remarks he outlined the issues of the campaign as reorganization of and economy in the state administration, equalization of taxes among the people and the corporations and State control of corporations.

"Clarence L. Peaslee, in his work for election to Congress, is confining his efforts largely to Tioga county," says the Williamsport Sun. "Mr Pealee is making a house-to-house canvass throughout the different election districts of that county. His theory is that if he can hold Tioga county he can carry the district. Of course Lycoming is supposed to be wedded to her political idols and but little can be hoped for here. It would be interesting to know just what sort of promises Peaslee is making to the Tioga farmers on the great questions that are now interesting the people. Wonder if he is always the staunch Penrose supporter there that he is here?"

Two years ago about seventy five candidates were asking you, the people of Pennsylvania, to hire them to act as your representative in Congress. Two months later in that year thirty two men were selected by you for the jobs. You chose five Democrats and twenty seven Republicans. At that time this newspaper helped choose the majority of the successful Republicans and two Democrats, William B Wilson and Thomas D. Nichols. The two Democrats whom we aided represented faithfully the interests of the people of their districts and the interests of you, the people of Pennsylvania, in general. All the Republicans whom we supported, as well as those we did not support, in many vital questions betrayed your interests.—North American.

In a speech at Doylestown, Bucks county, the other night, Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer condemned Theodore Roosevelt for running about the country making speeches voicing the highest principles of civic morality, and having corruptness in other States but keeping silent regarding Pennsylvania. This criticism is certainly justified. While speaking in Pittsburg Roosevelt devoted his preaching to righteousness in municipalities rather than to the State. In fact, by reference at least, he indorsed the Penrose machine, by commending certain laws passed in the Keystone State. He said nothing about the many vicious measures placed on the statutes by the Penrose gang, but left his audience under the impression that Republican rule in Pennsylvania is all right. If Roosevelt expects to be believed in what he says, he should be consistent to say the least.

Theodore Roosevelt, in an address at the county fair held at Riverhead, L. I., last Thursday, said that he had noticed much comment on his recent speech on the new nationalism that showed a misapprehension of what he meant, and added: "All that new nationalism means is the application of certain old-time moralities to the changed condition of the day. He would not wrong the great corporation, but did not want to rely on the corporation's good nature. His whole creed was condensed into this sentence, 'I want to see such control of the wealth now gathered for business uses as to favor the honest man who uses wealth genuinely for the service of the public, and to make the dishonest man feel that he has to do what is right, and if he doesn't feel it we shall see to it that he does.' This he said, did not mean restriction [illegible] mob rule. [illegible] Barnes of New York, issued a statement saying the party must fight Roosevelt. [illegible] To which the Colonel replied [illegible]

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The most severe blow the Republican party has received in years was delivered last week when the Democrats captured the State of Maine. It was a clean sweep and presages overwhelming defeat for the Republicans in the country at large in November. The Republicans have been hoping against hope that Maine would stick to their banner. Although some expected their majority to be cut down, none of the leaders were prepared for the decisive victory registered by the Democrats.

Frederick W. Plaisted was elected Governor by the Democrats by a plurality of 8732, and his party captured two of the four Congress districts and the Legislature, which has the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Hale. This political upheaval in a State which has not gone Democratic since Plaisted's father was its Governor, thirty years ago, is taken by the progressive Republicans to mean a protest against the alliance between the great corporations and government. By the Democrats it is reckoned as foreshadowing a tidal wave of faith in their party which will sweep it once more into complete control of the national government.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was the leading issue in the Maine election. Throughout the entire State business men and the working classes were in revolt against the tariff measure. They were also tired of Republican rule over their Commonwealth. Governor Fernald had been renominated by the Republican machine and the people were determined to make their protest felt.

The strong protest against the Payne Aldrich tariff is certain to be duplicated in most of the other states in November. The people finally have become aroused to the necessity of sending men to Congress who will represent them, instead of the corporate interests. There is little doubt left that the next Congress will be Democratic.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL

Surviving Soldiers of Battle of Gettysburg Will Attend Dedication

About 20 of the surviving soldiers of the Pennsylvania troops, residing in Wellsboro and immediate vicinity, who participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, will leave this borough Saturday morning to attend the dedication of the Battlefield Memorial at Gettysburg next Tuesday. The veterans have received free transportation from Wellsboro to Gettysburg and return.

Tickets will be good from September 24 to September 27, inclusive going, and from September 27 to September 30, inclusive, returning. Holders of free transportation issued by the State of Pennsylvania will be required to have their transportation credentials exchanged for tickets at the ticket window of the local station.

Many of the regiments which participated in the battle will hold reunions on Little Round Top and the wheat field at Gettysburg. Over 6,000 applications for transportation have already been received by the Gettysburg Memorial Commission from survivors of the regiments that took part in the battle.

The battlefield monument, which is of white granite, is now completed, its erection having occupied 14 months from the time the contract was signed. The total cost was $150,000.

On the outside of the parapet, which is 85 feet square are bronze tablets, containing the names of all the officers and men of the infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments and organizations of the Pennsylvania troops, present at the battle, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. The names are in raised bronze letters, there being 69 infantry regiments, with company rosters, nine cavalry regiments and 10 batteries of Pennsylvania troops. In addition to this the names of [illegible] Pennsylvania generals who were in command of the field are carved on the monument, together with immense bas reliefs showing battle scenes of the infantry engagements of the cavalry, the artillery in action and the signal corps of Little Round Top.

A bronze plate known as The Woman's Tablet with inscriptions giving tribute to the women of Pennsylvania in the war is shown. An inscription on the monument also sets forth that [illegible] Pennsylvania officers and [illegible] privates were killed in the action making a total of [illegible]. The wounded officers numbered [illegible] wounded men [illegible] and missing [illegible].

MATRIMONY CONTAGIOUS

Two Sisters and a Brother Have Knots Tied on Same Day.

That matrimony is contagious in the Hacket family at Westfield is [illegible] the fact that two sisters and a brother in the family were married within a few days. The Free Press says:

On Thursday, Sept. 8th, Miss Emma Hacket and Herbert May were licensed to wed. The same day, Mary Hacket and Earl M Andrus received the state permit. The sisters didn't count much on a double wedding apparently, for each went away on her own hook. While Mary was dressing for her wedding, Emma who dressed a little quicker, slipped out of the house, met her fiance and they hurried around to the office of Justice of the Peace Kimball where they were made one.

Just as the two were leaving, in came sister Mary and Earl Andrus and though a little late, made up their minds that it was better late than never.

"They [illegible] no doubt by the example of the sisters, Joseph Hackett, who [illegible] keeping company with Miss Myrtle Parsons had his courage increased, and he, too, got a license and also hied to the matrimonial parlors of Justice of the Peace Kimball with his inamorata and the two were tied."

FROM STONY FORK.

Correspondent Reiterates Charges About Wellsboro Ball Players.

Stony Fork, Sept. 21.—Your correspondent understands that the statement in our last communication, charging some of the Wellsboro ball players with having been drinking during their recent visit here, was denied by the boys. If the persons denying the charges were innocent, the writer wishes to explain in their behalf that the item did not state that all had been drinking, for some had not and were gentlemen. It was only meant for the guilty ones, for their pockets contained whiskey bottles, whether they had been drinking or not. Although drunken men are not often seen on our streets, and thank God for that, we do not consider it a real treat or pleasure to see the actions and hear the curses of drunken people.

The fourth quarterly conference of the Delmar charge of the M. E. church was held here Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Eli Campbell and family have moved to Wellsboro to locate.

C A Buckley had the misfortune to inflict an ugly gash in his wrist while cutting bands on a threshing machine one day last week.

Miss Lida Osborn attended the quarterly meeting of the Free Baptist church at Kennedy, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Fred Dibble, of Oxford, N Y, are visiting Mr. and Mrs M S Coles.

Mrs Jessie Wilcox, of Wellsboro, spent a few days of the past week in this place.

Howard Smith has sold his milk route and outfit to Leonard Smith, of Antrim, who will move his family here soon.

M S Coles returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Oxford, Binghamton and other points in New York state.

Mr and Mrs D W Frazee, of Wellsboro were in town one day last week.

Mrs Samuel Wilson is ill.

Hiram Tomb of Slate Run, is visiting friends here.

Death of Melvin B. Stebbins.

Ex County Treasurer M B Stebbins died at Taylorsville, N. C., last Saturday afternoon after an illness of four weeks with typhoid fever.

Mr. Stebbins was born at Sabinsville and was 51 years of age. He had been a resident of Wellsboro since 1893, moving here to become manager of the Wellsboro Cigar Company. Last March he resigned his position and went to Taylorsville, to act as general manager of the Alexander Lumber Co, composed of local capitalists, and of which Mr Stebbins was a stockholder.

Mr Stebbins was an active worker in the Republican ranks and served as County Treasurer from 1905 to 1908. He was well-known throughout the county and was well liked by all who knew him. Possessed of a genial and happy disposition, Pete Stebbins made friends with all whom he came in contact and his death is sincerely mourned.

The deceased is survived by his widow and two children also by two brothers—Gerald L Stebbins, of Wellsboro and Guery H Stebbins of Sabinsville.

The remains arrived in Wellsboro on Monday evening and the funeral was held at the late home of the deceased on Queen street Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev Dr Parkhurst officiating. Ossea Lodge F & A M, and the Odd Fellows attended the services in a body. Yesterday morning the remains were taken to Sabinsville for burial.

Celery Shipping Begun

"An agricultural industry that means busy times for railroad men now is opening up for the fall season," says the Williamsport Grit. "The New York Central and Philadelphia and Reading lines get many and large shipments from the famous Tioga county celery fields and the first run of celery is being shipped to markets that are quite ready to receive it.

From Stokesdale and Wellsboro when the celery shipping season is at its height many carloads of celery are sent out largely going to the large Eastern markets. At present the early shipments are of small amounts but before another week passes the shipments in full carloads will be under way. While Lycoming county is not strictly speaking a celery growing county local farmers raise enough of it to almost supply the Williamsport market, and the Tioga shipments mostly go to New York and Philadelphia. Later in the season however many of the local dealers are supplied by the Tioga celery growers."

Death of a Liberty Lady

Mrs. Carrie Smith aged 28 years wife of Landlord M H Smith, of Liberty died at her home in that place last Thursday after a prolonged illness.

Mrs Smith was a daughter of Alpheus Sheffer of Liberty and was well known in that section of the county. She was an estimable young lady and her death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends who held her in the highest esteem. She had been ill for some time and underwent several operations at a Williamsport hospital without relief. The grief stricken husband has the heartfelt sympathy of his many friends in Wellsboro and other sections of the county.

Besides her husband the deceased is survived by her father, a sister, Mrs John Budd of New York, and a brother Harry Sheffer of Elmira. Funeral services were held at the house Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Special Fares to the West

Colonist fares via New York Central Aug 25 to Sept 8 and Sept 14 to Oct. 14. Consult agent or address A. E. Braithald, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa.—Sept. 8-4t.

—On Saturday, Oct. 22, the Civil Service Commission will hold an examination at Wellsboro, as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill the vacancy in the fourth-class postmastership at Middlebury Center, caused by the resignation of Postmaster S. J Hayes. The compensation of this office was $589 for the last fiscal year.

The itch which commonly prevails among people of unclean habits and impure blood, and usually defies the ordinary expedients for its removal, can be quickly expelled by a few ablutions with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold everywhere.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

For Sale.

A GOOD PRODUCTIVE farm of about 84 acres within one mile west of Tioga village. Has sufficient buildings in good condition, well watered, has drilled well in the house. Price, $6,500. Terms, part cash, balance on easy payments.
PAUL KRAISS, Tioga Pa.
Sept 15 1910-2t

For Sale.

THE following property is offered for sale at one half its actual value. One meat wagon, one lumber wagon, one surrey, one horse, one set of heavy harness, one set of light harness. All in good condition. Call on or address
SCHANBACHER & LARRISON, Wellsboro Pa.
Sept 22-4t

Wellsboro School Taxes.

I WILL be at the Council Room in the Borough Building in Wellsboro, on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
1910 for the purpose of receiving School Taxes for the Borough of Wellsboro for the year 1910.
An abatement of five per centum will be made on all taxes paid on these dates.
NORMAN B LESLIE
Sep 15-2t for W D VANHORN Receiver

The Knoxville Cemetery Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county on the 3rd day of OCTOBER 1910 at 2 o'clock p m for the approval and granting of certain amendment to the charter of the KNOXVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY as set forth in the petition therefor filed in said court agreeably to the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements.
MERRICK YOUNG & CRICHTON
Sept 8 1910 3t Solicitors

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To FRANK SEGAR: You are hereby notified that F Marie Segar your wife has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony and the said Court has appointed MONDAY SEPTEMBER 26 1910 at two o'clock p m for hearing the said F Marie Segar in the premises at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.
LYMAN D GOODSPEED
Wellsboro Pa Sept 1 1910-4t Sheriff

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To WILLIAM H MOSHER: You are hereby notified that Flossie Mosher your wife has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, OCTOBER 24 1910 at two o'clock p m for hearing the said Flossie Mosher in the premises at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.
LYMAN D GOODSPEED,
Wellsboro Pa Sept 15 1910-4t Sheriff

HAIR GOODS

FULL LINE OF

SWITCHES
CROWNS
TURBANS
COMBS
BARRETTS

John Fischler & Son

If You Want to Look and Be Well Dressed Wear a W. G. & B. Suit

A Knapp Felt Hat

A Pair of White House Shoes

Cluett or Faultless Shirt

A Pair of Rickett's Gloves

"Yankee Knit" Half Hose

And One of Our Neat Neckties.

Then let your friends look you over. We'll wager they say,

"CORRECT!"

New and Up-to-Date Boys' and Juvenile Suits and Overcoats
JUST ARRIVED

"IF IT ISN'T THE BEST, WE HAVEN'T GOT IT"

THE EVANS CLOTHING CO.,
L. P. SMART & F. C. FARRELL
75 Main Street MANAGERS Wellsboro, Pa.

E. B. POND
PAINTING AND PAPERING
Cor. Crafton & Water Streets
WELLSBORO, PA.
Farmers Phone 104-w

The Gazette ONLY
—AND THE—
Thrice-a-Week World. $2.00
PER YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE.

DIFFERENCES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION YOU'LL NOTICE HERE

WE want you to trade in this store and we want you to be satisfied with everything you buy here. We try in our buying to get for you merchandise that will serve you full value. Our two big stores are fast being filled with the very newest and best goods of the season. We can't mention them all in this small ad, but here are a few things just unpacked:

Ladies' Neckwear, Belts, Bags, Belt Pins and Buckles, all kinds of Pins, Brooches and Jewelry, Combs and Barretts, Girls' Sailor Collars, New Persian Silks, Allover Laces and Trimmings, Underskirts, Dress Ginghams, Galateas, Percales, Table Linens, Dress Goods, Ladies' Suits, Coats and Skirts. : : : : : : : :

SUIT CASES, MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES FOR FALL ARE READY

If you have never worn Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes we want to get you to try one suit. If you have been used to high grade custom tailored clothes the only difference you will notice will be in the price. If you have been wearing other makes of ready-to-wear clothes the differences will be too numerous to mention. Have just unpacked a splendid lot of fall suits in fabrics and shades of this season.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN ALL GOODS WE SELL. SHOULD ANYTHING GO WRONG, TELL US. WE WILL GLADLY MAKE IT RIGHT. A VISIT TO OUR STORE WILL REPAY YOU.

MODEL DRY GOODS & STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE IN TIOGA COUNTY.
Bell Phone, 70 L. B. FINKELSTEIN, WELLSBORO, PA. Farmers' Phone, 62-B

NewspaperARCHIVE®

PURE SPICES For Canning and Pickling

We have a complete line of absolutely pure spices, in any quantity. If you want carefully selected, mixed spices, try ours. They have just the right body, just the right aroma, all blended in perfect harmony. Also Corker Sealing Wax, Paraffin Wax, Rosin, Plaster Paris, stocked especially for Pickling and Preserving.

ORNER DRUG STORE - - - F. F. HOWD

IS YOUR HAIR? IT NEED A TONIC

IF SO, USE

EXALL "93" AIR TONIC

ccelled for Dandruff, Falling rritation of the Scalp, Pre- Fading, Scanty Growth, uaranteed to do as adver- r money refunded.

L. BLATCHLEY

DRUGGIST

HE REXALL STORE

Winter Coal Prices

2,000 Pounds Delivered

ft, run of mines,	$3.00
ft, screened.	3.50
ea,	4.75
ut, Stove, Egg,	6.25

,000 Pound Lots Same Rate. 500 Pounds as follows:

un of mines,	.90
creened,	1.00
ea,	1.35
ut, Stove, Egg	1.75

Geo. M. Spalding

Local Notices.

Don't fail to see the special window the Gardner & Co. hardware store. mething of interest to everybody.

Now is the time to get estimates d prices for installing a furnace or eam heating plant in your home. ll and see us. GARDNER & CO.

Watkins Glen.

The Glen is at its best during the ll months. Sunday excursions via ew York Central until Oct. 16, in- usive. Train leaves Wellsboro 9:40 m. Fare, $1.10.—Sept. 22-4t.

inal Excursion to Niagara and Toronto.

Last tour of the season via New York Central to Niagara Falls, Sept. 9th. Tickets from Wellsboro cost 5.35, good 15 days. Toronto tickets 1.75 more. See agent.

Personally Conducted Tour to Washington, October 20th,

via the Reading railroad. Round trip fare from Williamsport, including all necessary expenses, $18.60. For particulars address G. O. Roper, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

The Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, of the Park church, of Elmira, will give a lecture next Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. S. F. Channell, on "A Woman's Right." All who are interested, men as well as women, will be cordially welcomed.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.—A lot of household goods are offered at private sale at the home of Charles E. Martin, on Central avenue. Bedroom and dining room furniture, chairs, couches, tables, sewing machine and many other articles for sale cheap for cash.

Marvel Flour, the choicest of spring wheat patents, and guaranteed to make better bread than any other brand. Only $1.50 per sack, cash, at the Wellsboro Feed Store or Wellsboro Roller Mills.

GEO. C. & F. A. BROOKS.

Sept. 22-tf.

"Uncle Dave Holcomb" is conceded by all who have seen it to be the greatest rural drama ever written. It is so different from the many so-called rural plays, the authors having eliminated the thread bare type of characters that have figured so prominently in plays of this class in the past. The writers of the play have spent two years in old Vermont meeting the real flesh and blood characters face to face, sketching the landscape for the scenery to be used; in fact nothing has been overlooked to offer the public a play direct from nature. At the Auditorium next Monday evening.

"UNCLE DAVE HOLCOMB."—William Lawrence is coming to the Auditorium on Monday evening, Sept. 26th, presenting his latest starring vehicle, "Uncle Dave Holcomb." Lawrence is known from coast to coast as the [illegible] of Denman Thompson as "Uncle Josh" in "The Homestead," and will ever be remembered for his capable work in that character. Lawrence sticks to the farmer type. He says the public wants it, and he must be right in his assertion, for while hundreds of companies started out early in the season playing all the lurid rot from melo-drama to burlesque and who have gone back to New York financially crippled, Lawrence continues to glide along smoothly, please the public with "Uncle Dave Holcomb" and send the money home to "Aunt Maria."

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1910.

New Advertisements.

For Sale—Schanbacher & Larrison.
Uncle Dave Holcomb—Dartt & Dartt.
Wear a W. G. & B. Suit—Evans Clothing Co.
Blue Flame Oil Heaters—Roberts Hardware Co.
The Man Who Invented Interest—Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

Late Local Brevities.

—Court next week.

—"Uncle Dave Holcomb" next Monday evening.

—David Bowen is visiting his son at Middletown, N. Y.

—Miss Emma Green is visiting relatives at Lawrenceville.

—Miss Hazel Piercy is visiting relatives at Covington this week.

—The Siemens furniture store has a handsome new delivery wagon.

—"Mendacious Journalism," by Colonel Roosevelt, on page seven.

—Mrs. William R. Trull, of Hart, Mich., is visiting relatives in town.

—Miss Louise Wheeler is visiting at the home of her father in Galeton.

—R. J. Dunham and family were Sunday guests of relatives at Nelson.

—A daughter was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bowen, of Delmar.

—The Wellsboro band will furnish the music at the Mansfield Fair today.

—R. H. Smith has been spending a few days in New York State this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Cameron, of Harrisburg, are visiting relatives in town.

—Superintendent W. R. Longstreet, of Mansfield, had business in town Saturday.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McInroy, of Delmar, last Wednesday.

—Elisha Bagley, aged 57 years, died at the county home last Wednesday of paralysis.

—Miss Ethel Hamilton, of Baltimore, Maryland, is the guest of Miss Cathryn Bailey.

—Mrs. F. H. Rose and Mrs. Frank Conevery are guests of Mansfield friends this week.

—Miss Bessie Kelly visited at the home of her brother, E. J. Kelly, in Galeton last week.

—Miss Carol Reed, of Montrose, was the guest of Miss Caroline Houston the past week.

—Archie Dougherty, of Jersey Shore, is the new window decorator at the Bernkopf store.

—Mrs. Georgia Flaitz returned home last Saturday after an absence of several weeks in Rochester.

—Messrs. L. R. Marvin and James Nugent are doing police duty at the Mansfield Fair this week.

—Miss Ernestine Miller has been visiting at the home of her uncle, S. P. Miller, in Corning this week.

—Miss Ethel Butler, of Rochester, N. Y., visited her mother, Mrs. Walton Butler, of R. D. 1, last week.

—Dr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Niles left Sunday evening for Philadelphia, where they will spend the winter.

—Rev. T. A. Needham, of Scranton, has charge of St. Peter's parish during the absence of Father O'Toole.

—Hugo Herden, of Hammondsport, N. Y., spent a few days last week at the home of his parents in this place.

—Mrs. N. R. White has been in Williamsport this week receiving treatment for her eyes by a specialist.

—Paul J. Landrus left last Saturday evening for Philadelphia, to resume his studies at the Brown Preparatory School.

—Miss Myra Reynolds, of Los Angeles, California, was a guest last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Deans.

—Evans Brothers delivered a E. M. F. touring car, 30-horse power, 1911 model, to L. M. Erickson, of Hoytville, last Saturday.

—Miss Hotchkiss, of Wellsboro, Pa., has been the guest of Mrs. Frank P. Hart, of West Gray street, the past week.—Elmira Advertiser.

—Miss Grace L. Sexton and her brother, John L. Sexton, of the Blossburg Advertiser, had legal business at the county seat Monday.

—"A Land Without a Smith" is the title of the subject for discourse by Rev. W. H. Overs at the Episcopal church next Sunday evening.

—A large delegation of Wellsboro people attended the Mansfield Fair yesterday. To-day, the big day, the town will practically be depopulated.

—J. W. Yiesley, editor of the Red Men's Review of Harrisburg, gave an interesting talk to the local braves of the order at the court house Monday evening.

—Hugh Greenfield, of the United States Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Totten, Totten, N. Y., arrived in town last Wednesday for a month's furlough.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Warren and daughter, of Indiana, Indiana county, are guests at the home of Mr. Warren's brother, Nicholas Warren, on Bacon street.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Gee and Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Rice, of Sabinsville, were among the out of town people who attended the funeral of the late M. B. Stebbins on Tuesday.

—In speaking of Rev. Father O'Toole, the Towanda Journal says: "He is popular without as well as within his church and the diocese has few as brilliant sermonizers."

—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Emery, Mrs. John H. Foresman and Mr. and Mrs. William V. Emery, of Williamsport, motored to Wellsboro last Wednesday in John B. Emery's Peerless automobile, returning home Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Moore, Miss Vivian Fischler and Miss Dora Evans motored Sunday to Syracuse, where Miss Evans has entered the University of that city for a course in music.

—Mrs. M. M. Makinson, of New York city, has again assumed charge of the millinery department of the Model Dry Goods House. This is Mrs. Makinson's fourth successive year as milliner at this establishment.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Blair and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Woodhouse left last Saturday for Patton, where they attended the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell, the parents of Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Woodhouse.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. West, of Middlebury, have issued invitations announcing the coming marriage of their daughter, Miss Kate West, to Thurman C. Miller, of this borough. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride in Middlebury, Oct. 19th.

—L. C. Gerow, proprietor of Locust Grove Farm, last week placed on his milk route a fine new wagon. The wagon was manufactured especially for Mr. Gerow by the Wellsboro Carriage Works, and is just about the proper thing for the milk business.—Knoxville Courier.

—Frank B. Wetmore, of Tamaqua, a former well-known business man of Wellsboro, has moved his family to Sunbury, where he has secured a good position. Mr. Wetmore has been in the employ of the Reading Railway Company at Tamaqua since he left Wellsboro nearly two years ago.

—E. C. Chaffee, of Ansonia, was a business visitor in town Monday. He has just sold his farm at that place to Don Douglass, section foreman at Ansonia, for $2,000. Mr. Chaffee will leave with his family next month for Fruitdale, Alabama, where he has purchased a property and expects to locate.

—The handsome Davenport & Treacy piano, to be given away free in the Gazette's Popularity Contest, is on exhibition in the show window of Focht's music store. Its a "beaut," and some of our talented musicians who have tried it out pronounce it a fine instrument. Somebody is going to get it free.

—The three gold watches and the diamond rings, to be given away free in the Gazette's Popularity Contest, may be seen in the show window of Pagan's jewelry store. They are perfect gems and are well worth seeing. One diamond ring and one gold watch are to be given away in each of the three districts in the county.

—William E. Merz, a former well-known resident of Morris, is now engaged in the general merchandise business at Roulette, Potter county. The firm name is known as Adams & Merz. Mr. Merz is a brother of Joseph C. Merz, of the Hotel Wilcox, and has many friends in this section who will be pleased to learn that he is doing a fine business.

—Thomas Murray, of Elmira, who was the owner of the Harden block in this borough, died about a month ago, leaving property of which his widow is to have the benefit during her life. Then it will revert to his family. The property is valued at about $15,000. The relatives of Mr. Murray want a division of the property at once and are contesting the will.

—The explosion of a lantern caused the destruction of a large dairy barn on the farm of Albert M. Jones in Charleston last Friday evening. Mr. Jones was milking in the stable at the time of the explosion and succeeded in getting the live stock out safely. In addition to a large number of farming implements, several tons of hay and a large quantity of unthreshed grain were burned. The loss is estimated at $2,500, with $1,800 insurance.

—Miss Caroline Estes, aged 18 years, died of infantile paralysis at the home of her mother, Mrs D. L. Copp, on Central avenue, last Thursday afternoon. Within thirty-six hours after her case had been diagnosed, though she had been ailing several days, she expired. It is the first fatal case in Tioga county, though there are six other patients ill in this immediate vicinity. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock Thursday evening, Rev. E. J. Harris officiating. Burial in the Wellsboro cemetery.

—The funeral of the late Dr. Charles Hiltbold, whose death was mentioned last week, was held from the home of his parents on Nichols street last Friday afternoon. Rev. Claude G. Langford officiated. The pallbearers were Norman B. Leslie, F. E. Emberger, Jesse Suhr, Walter Chaffee, E. P. Rees, H. L. Kerwin, John Spencer and F. F. Emberger. There were many beautiful floral tributes, among the number being pieces from the Boston Medical College and Bache Hose Company.

—Charles E. Martin, who recently became associated with the Stanard Supply Co., of Wilsonburg, West Va., writes the Gazette that the two department stores of the company are both doing a fine business, the sales showing a steady increase weekly. The stores are located only a few miles from Clarksburg, which Mr. Martin reports as "a hustling city, and as good as any in West Virginia." Mr. Martin is Vice President and General Manager of the Stanard Supply Co., and his many Wellsboro friends will be pleased to learn that he is prospering.

—Miss Bertha Fischler, of this borough, and Fred Hallock, of Brownlee, gave a surprise to their friends last week by meeting in Elmira on Thursday and becoming united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Rev. Reddick, of the M. E. church in that city, performed the ceremony. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fischler and graduated from the Wellsboro High School last year. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hallock, of Brownlee, where he has been associated in the grocery business with his father. The young couple will reside at Brownlee. We extend congratulations.

—Efforts are being made in various parts of the county to open the Tioga County Home for the Aged located in this borough. It is a worthy institution and it should be opened as soon as sufficient funds have been subscribed to warrant its maintenance. There are some anxious to get in who would open it without assurance of its being kept open; on the other hand, the more cautious are waiting for a sufficient endowment. The annual meeting of the society will be held at the office of Major Geo. W. Merrick in Wellsboro on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, when it is expected that plans will be presented for opening the home in the near future.

—Levi Shattuck has entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport.

—Budd C. Fish has gone to Ithaca, N. Y., where he has secured employment.

—Mrs. Alice W. Mackey, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. S. F. Channel.

—The Republicans have opened headquarters in the Hastings block, over the liquor store.

—Harry Lent, the violinist, has entered the Syracuse University to take a course on the violin.

—Ward Bastian, who has been playing baseball with the Utica, N. Y., team, returned home Monday.

—George Webb, of Williamsport, was a Sunday guest at the home of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Webb.

—Fay Field leaves to-day for Washington, D. C., to take a course in medicine at the University of Washington.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yahn were called to Elmira on Tuesday by the illness of Mrs. Yahn's uncle, Paul Swentek.

—Miss Rose Wagner was in New York city last week looking up the latest fashions for her dressmaking establishment.

—Misses Florence Roberts and Carolyn Houston left Tuesday for Chambersburg to resume their studies at Wilson College.

—Mr. and Mrs Benjamin Bowen, of Boston, visited at the home of Mr. Bowen's parents on Walnut street the past week.

—Messrs. Perley Phelps and Warren Nobles, of Delmar, left on Monday for New Hampshire to work for the Matson Lumber Company.

—Miss Florence Austin leaves today for her home at Wheeling, West Va., after spending the summer with relatives in this place and vicinity.

—Mrs. Addie Thompson, who has been suffering from injuries sustained from a broken hip nearly two years ago, was taken to the Blossburg Hospital last week for treatment.

—John Miller, of this borough, and Mrs. Ella Reese, of West Bingham, Potter county, were married Tuesday at the home of Seeley Apgar in Charleston. Rev. R. M. Cloud officiated.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Brann, of Corning, motored to Wellsboro yesterday and took dinner at the Coles Hotel while en route to the Mansfield Fair.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Leo Kuntz, of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting at the home of Mr. Kuntz's aunt, Mrs. V. A. Putnam, on Riberolle street. Mr. Kuntz was employed at the Candy Kitchen in this place a few years ago.

—The Elmira Gazette says: "Mr. and Mrs. Asa Warriner and granddaughter, Lora Hawk, of Wellsboro, who have been visiting Mrs. Warriner's sister, Mrs. Henry Welhalf, of College avenue, returned to Wellsboro, and will leave there October 1st for Florida, where they will spend the winter."

Farmer Fatally Injured.

Henry Maneval, a well-known farmer of near Liberty, was fatally injured a few days ago when a team of horses attached to a binder became frightened and ran away. Mr. Maneval was thrown from the machine, which passed over his body, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later. He was 58 years of age.

Like oil upon troubled waters is the influence of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—Mrs. Frank K. Houghtaling, of Middlebury, died last week Monday at Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y., where she had been spending the summer. The remains were taken to Keeneyville and the funeral was held from the Free Baptist church in that place last Thursday afternoon. Interment in the Middlebury cemetery.

Trespass Notices.

Trespass notices with the law printed in full on cloth for sale at the Gazette office. Five cents each; six for 25 cents. Cash must accompany mail orders.

—Old newspapers for sale at this office. Five cents a package.

Are You Insured in Strong Companies?

That won't be "Driven to the Wall" by a San Francisco or Baltimore fire.

WHY NOT BE PROTECTED BY THE BEST?

We Represent the Oldest and Strongest American and European Companies.

BAILEY & KLOCK

FOR THE WOMEN

My fall and winter line of Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Coats and Skirts are now on exhibition at my parlors, 79 Main street, (up stairs.)

It will give me great pleasure to show you the goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. My showing has never been so large. Everything new and up to date. I carry a line of Suits from 32 to 48.

LOUISE MARCH

The Man Who Invented Interest

did a big thing for those who deposit their surplus dollars with this bank. TWENTY-FOUR HOURS each day your money works for you when it is here, including Sundays

INTEREST AT 3½% Compounded Semi-Annually

Remember, this is the first Bank to start a compound interest account in this county and the first Bank to pay this rate of interest.

Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

Notice of Trustee's Sale.

IN THE MATTER of J. HENRY GARDNER, Bankrupt. In pursuance of an order to me directed I will receive at the store of Gardner & Company, at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m., on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910, bids for the following property belonging to above Bankrupt's estate: 1—150 shares of the Griffin Mining and Smelting Co. 2—Interest of the Bankrupt in the estate of L. A. Gardner, deceased. 3—Various open accounts. 4 Various notes. 5. The interest of the Bankrupt in the three-story brick block, and the lot on which it is situated, located on the east corner of Main and Walnut streets, in the borough of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, being 84 feet on Walnut street and 20 feet on Main street. This property to be sold subject to a lien of the Tioga County Savings & Trust Co. 6—Another lot of land, together with the building thereon, situate between the lot above mentioned and VanHorn alley, being fifty feet on Walnut street and 90 feet on VanHorn alley.

Terms of sale, cash.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 15, 1910-2t

BACHE AUDITORIUM, MONDAY, SEPT. 26

WILLIAM LAWRENCE

Past five seasons Denman Thompson's successor as "Uncle Josh" in "The Old Homestead,"

PRESENTING HIS LATEST SUCCESS.

Uncle Dave Holcomb

Greatest Rural Play Ever Written

Exactly as produced in Boston and Philadelphia, together with all scenery and electrical effects.

PRICES. 25 Cents to $1.00

250 Good Seats at 50c. Seats on sale at Howd's, Friday, Sept. 23

YOUR BOY AND COLLEGE

HIS EDUCATION IS ASSURED IF YOU START A BANK-ACCOUNT FOR HIM NOW.

Not only give your boy a "college education," but also teach him the value of a BANK BOOK.

Teach him to work and save while young. He will help make his way through college and make a better man when he comes out.

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK

We pay the most liberal interest consistent with safety.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

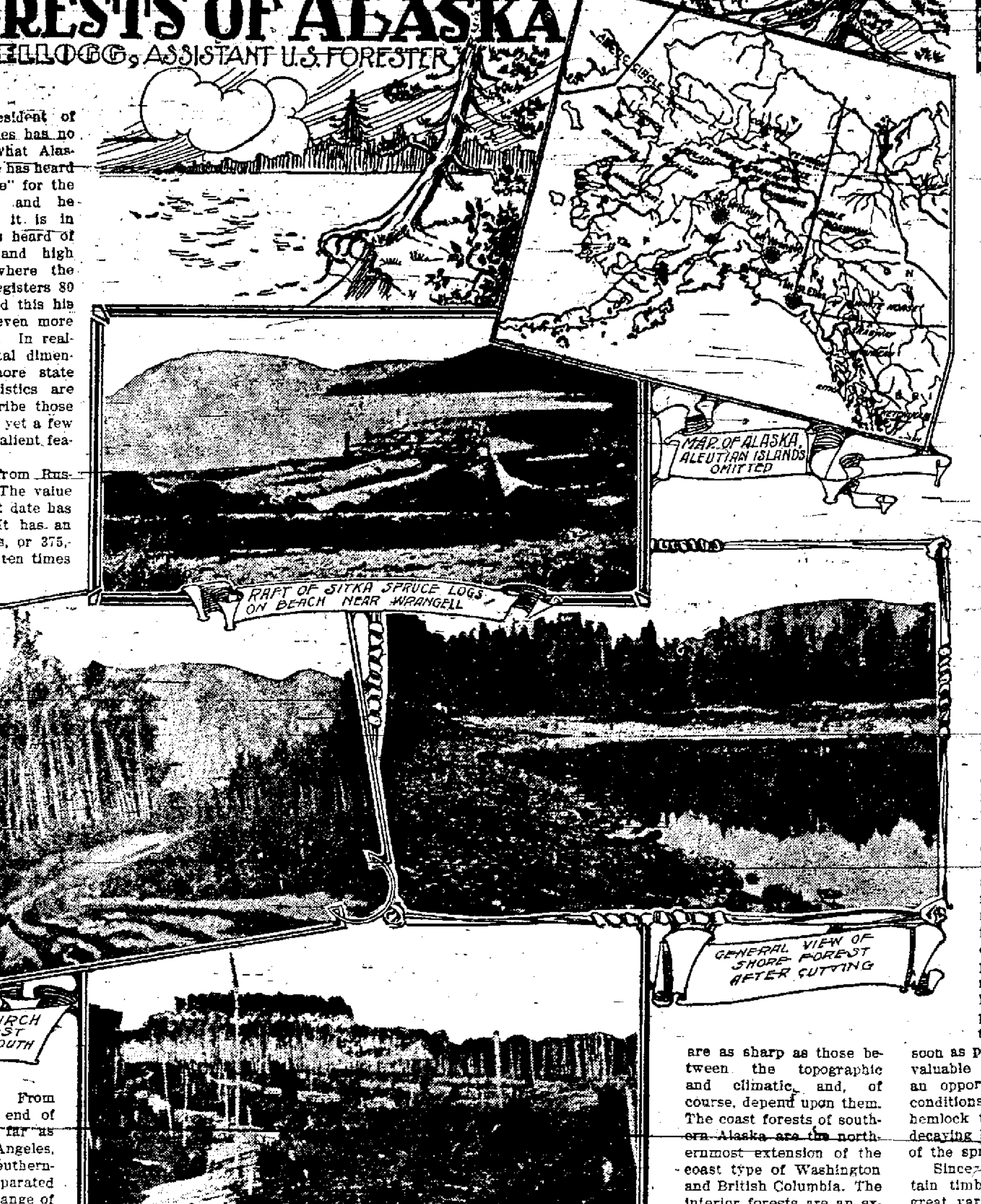
WELLSBORO, PA.

SEPT 1910

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE FORESTS OF ALASKA

By R. S. KELLOGG, ASSISTANT U. S. FORESTER



MAP OF ALASKA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS OMITTED

RAFT OF SITKA SPRUCE LOGS ON BEACH NEAR WRANGELL

MIXED WHITE BIRCH AND ASPEN FOREST ON SANDY SLOPE SOUTH OF EAGLE

GENERAL VIEW OF SHORE FOREST AFTER CUTTING

CORDWOOD CUTTING IN WHITE BIRCH FOREST NEAR FAIRBANKS

THE ordinary resident of the United States has no conception of what Alaska really is. He has heard of the "Klondike" for the last 14 years, and he wrongly thinks it is in Alaska. He has heard of great glaciers and high mountains, and that somewhere the thermometer occasionally registers 80 degrees below zero. Beyond this his knowledge is likely to be even more fragmentary and unreliable. In reality, Alaska is on continental dimensions, and one can no more state briefly what its characteristics are than he can similarly describe those of the entire United States; yet a few words concerning its most salient features will not be amiss.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. The value of all its products since that date has been nearly $350,000,000. It has an area of 586,000 square miles, or 375,000,000 acres, or more than ten times that of the state of Illinois. From southeastern Alaska to the end of the Aleutian islands is as far as from Savannah, Ga., to Los Angeles, Cal. Its northernmost and southernmost points are as widely separated as Canada and Mexico. Its range of temperature is greater than that between Florida and Maine.

More than one-third of this immense territory is yet but little explored, despite the many years that it has been in the possession of the United States, and despite the active efforts of prospectors, of traders and of representatives of various branches of the national government. The permanent population at the present time is estimated at some 40,000 whites and 25,000 natives; about half of the latter are Eskimo in the region adjacent to Bering sea and the Arctic ocean. The most important product is gold, of which the output in 1908 was valued at more than $19,000,000. Fisheries rank second, and the salmon packed in 1908 had a value in excess of $10,000,000.

Most of the internal improvements of Alaska have been made by the war department. The telegraph system is constructed and operated by the signal corps, with offices at all important points. Transmission depends not only upon cable and land lines, but on high-power wireless stations as well. Roads are built chiefly by the corps of engineers of the war department. Railroads, except for short lines running out to a few mining camps, are utterly lacking, and the total railway mileage does not exceed 350. Transportation in summer is by steamboats on the larger streams and by poling boats on the smaller ones; in winter, by stages where the roads are good enough, and more generally by dog teams. Alaska has 4,000 miles of navigable rivers; without them most of the present development would have been impossible.

Alaska does not have even a territorial form of government, though during the past few years it has had a delegate in congress. Called a territory by courtesy, its anomalous standing for years was that of a customs district. It has executive and judicial officers appointed by the president and the senate, but no legislature; all legislation is by congress.

The United States geological survey recognizes four main divisions of the surface of Alaska. These are:

(1) The Pacific mountain system, which, in southeastern Alaska, is a continuation of the mountains of British Columbia, extends northwest to the Mount McKinley range, and then swings sharply to the southwest, with a prolongation far into the Pacific ocean, represented by the Aleutian islands.

(2) The central plateau region, which includes most of the Yukon and Kuskokwim basins.

(3) The Rocky Mountain system, which bounds the central plateau region on the north and northeast.

(4) The Arctic slope to the northward of the Rocky mountain system.

The Pacific mountain region is characterized on the coast by innumerable fiords and inlets, by deep inland passages and mountains which rise thousands of feet almost straight up from tide water. In the interior it culminates in Mount McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent. There is very little level land in this region, especially in the southeastern part. The mountains are great masses of rock and the upper parts of them are covered with perpetual snow and ice. On the coast many glaciers reach tide water, but in the interior they are confined to higher altitudes.

The central plateau region is not so much a plateau as it is a rolling hill and low mountain country with wide stream valleys. Its area is nearly as great as that of the other three combined. The raising of this region above an earlier level has resulted in stream-cutting, which obscures its original plateau character. It is in the extensive valleys and on the adjacent slopes of the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim rivers and their tributaries that the interior forests reach their best development.

The Rocky mountain region is a comparatively narrow elongation of the Rocky mountain system of North America, and stretches across northern Alaska nearly from east to west. The mountains of this region reach a considerable though in no case a noteworthy height. On their southern slope head many streams which empty into the Yukon; those on the northern slope empty into the Arctic ocean.

The Arctic slope region, lying north of the Rocky mountain region, is composed of rolling tundras, in which truly Arctic conditions prevail. It has been less explored than any other portion of Alaska.

In many places in the interior the post-glacial silts and sands form an excellent soil, and upon them whatever future agriculture there may be in Alaska will chiefly be developed.

The climate of the southern and southeastern coast region of Alaska is mild and wet. The annual precipitation at Juneau and Sitka is from 80 to 90 inches. At these points the precipitation is chiefly in the form of rain, and only during a short time in the middle of the summer are there likely to be days when rain does not fall. In the mountains immediately above tide water, however, the snowfall is very great. This increases to the northward, and at Valdez a winter's snowfall of nearly sixty feet has been recorded. The lowest temperature on record at Sitka is 4 degrees F. below zero, and the highest 87 degrees. At Juneau the lowest record is 10 degrees below zero, and the highest 88 degrees. The Sitka temperature is but little cooler than that of the northern part of Puget sound or of Scotland.

Sharply contrasted with the climate of southeastern and southern Alaska is that of the central plateau regions of the interior. The Pacific mountain system cuts off the warm, moisture-laden ocean winds so that the interior has a semi-arid continental climate subject to sudden changes and great extremes. Satisfactory records are lacking, but such as are available indicate an annual precipitation in the Yukon valley of about fifteen inches, including melted snow. As low as 80 degrees F. below zero has been registered in winter, and in the summer as high as 93 degrees. The summers are short and comparatively hot; the winters long and intensely cold.

Despite the low temperatures and long winters of the Yukon valley, there is ordinarily a good growing season of at least three months. During much of this time daylight is almost continual, and growth is rapid. This compensates in a marked degree for the shortness of the season, and since the evaporation is not great the vegetation is by no means of an arid character, notwithstanding the small precipitation. The frozen subsoil is practically impervious to water, which accumulates in poorly drained areas and causes the many swamps and "muskegs."

The differentiations between forest types are as sharp as those between the topographic and climatic, and, of course, depend upon them. The coast forests of southeastern Alaska are the northernmost extension of the coast type of Washington and British Columbia. The interior forests are an extension of the interior Canadian forests. The forests of the Susitna and Copper river basins are somewhat intermediate in character, since these rivers rise in the interior and break through the mountain barrier to the southern coast. On the coast of southeastern Alaska trees grow to large size; in the interior the timber is much smaller. The higher mountain areas are completely above timber line. Climatic conditions in the region adjacent to Bering sea and on the Arctic slope make forest growth altogether impossible, so there are great stretches of tundra whose vegetation consists chiefly of moss, sedges and a few small shrubs. Moss may be said to be the garment of Alaska, and layers of it 12 to 18 inches thick are not at all uncommon either on the coast or in the interior.

It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100,000,000 acres, or about 27 per cent. of the land surface of the territory. Of these, about 20,000,000 acres may constantly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be considered forest in the sense that much of it can be used for saw timber, while the balance, or 80,000,000 acres, is woodland which bears some saw timber, but on which the forest is of a smaller and more scattered character and valuable chiefly for fuel.

There is not sufficient information upon which to base any satisfactory estimate of the total stand of timber in Alaska. It has been estimated, for instance that the coast forests contain 75,000,000,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, but this estimate might be much exceeded were both the spruce and hemlock closely utilized. More than twenty cords per acre have been cut in good stands of birch and aspen in the interior, but, on the other hand, there are large areas of black spruce that is too small to use for any purpose; so that it is still impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the total stand.

The coast forests of southeastern and southern Alaska are nearly all included in the Tongass and Chugach National forests, which comprise 26,761,626 acres; and a large proportion of this area is forested. The species are chiefly western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). On the coast the timber line is low. On deer mountain at Ketchikan, for instance, spruce saw timber stops at about 1,500 feet, and the peak, with an elevation of 3,000 feet, bears only stunted black hemlock.

In the coast region the stand is generally dense, and as much as 25,000 feet per acre has been estimated for considerable tracts. Sitka spruce probably averages 20 per cent. of the stand, and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The spruce reaches a large size, and occasionally attains diameters of more than six feet and heights of 150 feet. Diameters of three to four feet are attained by western red cedar. While by far the most abundant species, western hemlock, does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce or the cedar.

Practically the entire forest of the coast region is overmature. It has been accumulating for ages uninjured by fire or cutting. Shallow, rocky soil, steep mountain slopes, or poor drainage often prevent thrifty growth, and on such sites "stagheadedness" and decay are common. In favorable situations the rate of growth of the coast trees is fairly rapid. The following are typical:

A western red cedar stump in good soil on

the south slope of a gorge above Ketchikan showed 235 rings. The diameter of this stump outside the bark was 38 inches. A 40-inch Sitka spruce stump in the same locality had 230 rings. This tree had been 125 feet high. Near Wrangell three Sitka spruce logs averaged 32 inches in diameter at the butt inside the bark, with 262 annual rings. Two examples of extreme age in Sitka spruce were noted in Portage bay between Petersburg and Juneau. A section of a log 54 inches in diameter taken 25 feet above the ground had 600 rings; another log 54 inches in diameter 8 feet above the ground had 525 rings. Both were entirely sound.

Logging in southeastern Alaska employs the crudest of methods. It is now carried on entirely by hand, though logging machinery was used in a few earlier operations. Only the best spruce trees at the edge of tide water are cut. The logs are frequently made the entire length of the tree, and are jacked up and rolled into the water, where they are tied into rafts and towed to the sawmill by tugs.

The annual lumber cut in the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000 board feet. This consists almost entirely of spruce, since hemlock is but little used. There are about 25 sawmills on the coast, at Cordova, Douglas, Juneau, Katalla, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Valdez, Wrangell, and other points, most of them rather crude in character and of small capacity. A large proportion of the output, probably more than one-third, is used for salmon cases, and much of the best lumber goes into them.

The southern and southeastern coast of Alaska has a much greater timber supply than there is any reason to think will be needed locally for a long time to come. The permanent industries of the region are fishing and mining. The mountainous character of the country will forever prevent agricultural operations of any magnitude. The total stumpage is large, much of it overmature, and the proportion of hemlock too great. The timber should be cut and utilized as soon as possible and the spruce, which is more valuable than the hemlock, should be given an opportunity to increase. Under present conditions, with the well-known ability of the hemlock to reproduce under shade and upon decaying logs and debris, it has the advantage of the spruce.

Since the Alaska coast forests do not contain timber of either as high quality or as great variety as grows in Oregon and Washington, there is little likelihood that lumber from them will compete largely in the general market with lumber from those states. In fact, some lumber used in southeastern Alaska is imported from the Pacific coast states, but good management on the part of the Alaska mills should enable them to supply the home demand for common kinds of lumber. While Alaska may eventually export considerable material of this sort, it must continue to import timber like Douglas fir for heavy construction work. Utilization for other purposes than for lumber should be encouraged. The most promising of these is for pulp. Both the spruce and hemlock are undoubtedly good pulp woods, and, taken together, they comprise almost the entire forest.

The cutting which has so far taken place on the coast of Alaska has had small effect upon the forest. The bulk of it is yet untouched. Clearly, utilization should be encouraged as much as possible. With respect to the coast forests, there is little in the statement sometimes made, that the timber in Alaska should be held for the sole use of Alaskans. It should be manufactured into the most suitable forms and sold wherever it best can be marketed. Natural barriers, so far unsurmounted, prevent it from being of benefit to the interior, where the need is greatest and the price highest. Moreover, the coast forests are not capable of producing a great deal of the structural material that will be needed in the interior when the latter region is more fully developed and made accessible by railroads.

The annual growth of the coast forests is far in excess of the local needs, and unless methods of utilization are developed which will result in the export of forest products these forests cannot be handled rightly.

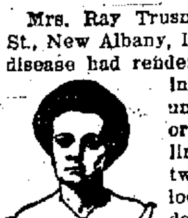
The forests of interior Alaska are practically all included within the drainage basin of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. They are chiefly of the woodland type, and are estimated to cover approximately 80,000,000 acres, but probably not more than 40,000,000 acres bear timber of sufficient size and density to make it especially valuable for either cord wood or saw logs.

Several times as much timber is used each year in the interior of Alaska for fuel as is used for lumber. The interior of Alaska depends entirely upon wood for heat, light and power.

Obviously all the forests of Alaska, whether on the coast or in the interior, should be protected and made of the utmost permanent use. The coast forests, which include most of the saw timber of the territory and by far the heaviest stands, are nearly all protected by national forests. They have not been damaged by fire and are but slightly reduced by cutting. They are overmature. Carefully planned cutting should take place as soon as possible. Every effort should be made to have them utilized for lumber, and especially for pulp. They should be so managed as to increase the stand of spruce and decrease that of hemlock. In the interior forests, situated entirely upon public lands, unregulated cutting and devastating fires are going on. The coast forests were reserved before they were impaired. Those of the interior have already been seriously damaged. Their protection cannot begin too soon. While the products of the coast forests need a foreign market, the interior forests with the best of treatment are not likely to supply more than a part of the home demand. If protected they will continue to furnish logs for cabins, low-grade lumber and fuel indefinitely. Higher grade lumber required by the interior must always be imported.

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.



Mrs. Ray Trusner, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WAY HE FIGURED IT.

Mr. Wise—It's a fine machine, but I have to employ a man who does nothing else but keep it in the repair.

Auto Agent—Well, if it furnishes steady employment for one man, it's a great deal better auto than those that don't.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for [illegible] can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

Globular Lightning.

Yesterday the inhabitants of Lewisham were provided with a specimen of that curious phenomenon known as "globular lightning." It is what is commonly called the "fire ball," and as it persists for several seconds it is obviously of a totally different character from any other form of lightning. It is much less brilliant than ordinary lightning, and its brightness appears to be that of iron at the "red hot" stage.

It is not, as some accounts might lead one to infer, a solid missile, but it is always spherical and appears to fall from a thunder cloud by its own gravity, sometimes rebounding after striking the ground.—London Globe.

How It Was Named.

Nottingham lace was so called because it originally was made by the semi-savage people who lived in the caves in the district now known as Nottingham, in England. By keeping the work between them and the dark mouth of the cave the women could work the pattern easily. Nottingham, or any other lace, even the finest and filmiest, can be washed safely and quickly with Easy Task soap, which is a natural, scientific cleanser and leaves the lace in the best condition. Easy Task costs but five cents a cake at your grocer's.

Something Dreadful.

Wee Anita was listening to a story of the Johnstown flood.

"What made it?" she asked.

"Oh, the dam broke," replied grandma.

The next morning she ran into her brother's room and, climbing up on the bed, inquired anxiously: "Buvver, wasn't it just dreffuI 'bout that swear breaking and killing all dose people?"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Right at Home.

New Arrival—Do you recognize the profession, my good man?

St. Peter—Profession? What profession, sir?

New Arrival (resentfully)—Why, didn't you ever hear of me? I am one of the handiest harpists that ever broke into vaudeville.—Puck.

Last Here.

The Minister—In the next world, Tommy, the last shall be first.

Tommy—Say, won't I shine when the minister comes to supper at our house up there!—Puck.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A fool man appreciates the [illegible] of a pretty woman more than he does the [illegible] of a homely one.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—MRS. SARAH LOUSIGNONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

LIKE CURES LIKE.

Smudge—He calls his new invention a "noiseless automobile."

[illegible] makes an infernal clatter.

Smudge—He claims that the loudness of the smell drowns out the loudness of the noise, and vice versa.

When the Fish Exploded.

Somebody discovered that fish are fond of gasoline, and this led to the idea of soaking worms in gasoline in order to make them more alluring when used for bait.

Mark the result.

Two of those gasoline-tempted fish exploded in the frying pan, and broke the kitchen window, and blew the cook's face full of mashed potato, and hurled the teakettle into the flour barrel, and painted the kitchen ceiling with stewed tomatoes.

Call it a lying world and let it go at that.

A Liking for "Hamlet."

"Do you like Hamlet?" asked the hostess of her unlettered, if gushing, guest.

"Indeed I do," was the reply. "I am excessively fond of it, but I always prefer a savory to a sweet one."

There was a momentary confusion, and then the hostess realized that the admiration of the guest was of a culinary, not literary, character.

"I gave her ham with an omelette for breakfast next morning," said the hostess, when telling the story.—Scraps.

Even the Children.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, condemning in his witty way the American divorce evil, told, at a Philadelphia luncheon, an appropriate story.

"Even our children," he said, "are becoming infected. A Kensington school teacher, examining a little girl in grammar, said:

"'What is the future of "I love"?'

"'A divorce,' the child answered promptly."

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties with cream;

A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Where Steady Nerves Win.

In one of the largest cooper shops of Milwaukee, Wis., you can find a man who has been at his trade only five years and has every man in the shop and every man in the history of the shop beat, several lengths with his daily barrel record. He sets up, [illegible], and completes 150 barrels a day. For him speed and accuracy [illegible] so much a matter of will and [illegible] of daily habit.

Any one who would like to see miracles of fast, whizzing, dizzying hand work should visit a large bindery during the rush season. Most all the fast work here is done by the nimble hands of women. At folding, inserting, and gathering, which require regular and uniform muscular movements, some of them succeed in doing the phenomenal.

When you watch the girl who can accurately fold 1,400 sheets of printed matter in an hour, her flying hands remind you of a shuttle in a sewing-machine. If you were to sit down beside her and match your speed against hers, you would find she had you beat about six times. Experience means much to the bindery folder, but steady nerves, the habit of concentration, and natural nimbleness mean more.

Splendid Race of Officers.

When it comes to the captain and officers of the world's merchant marine the public has no idea what it owes these men, especially if judged by the silly, meager pay they receive for their immeasurable responsibilities and labors. At sea there are the watches on the bridge, "Mount Misery," and it may be in the bitter cold gales of the North Atlantic, with the spindrift lashing the face and blizzard-like fairly whipping the eyes almost out of the face. Or many walk "Mount Misery" under the dazzling glare of tropical sun. Or maybe on pitch dark nights pouring through [illegible] driving rain the watch is ever alert on "Mount Misery" to "pick up lights" that warn of danger and death. No wonder sea eyes get strained and bloodshot.

As Usual.

"The cruel war is over. A Russian general has married the widow of a Japanese lieutenant."

"And everything will be as usual. If they have a child it will look like a Jap and talk like a Russian. And all [illegible] the same thing."

By Theodore Roosevelt

endacious Journalism

ted from an article by Theodore Roosevelt in The Outlook, by special nt with The Outlook, of which Theodore Roosevelt is Contributing opyright, 1910, by The Outlook Company. All Rights Reserved.

New York Evening Post of ugust 26, there appeared in l article the following state-

make the corporations come shouted Roosevelt to the t did he not really mean ould make them come down cash to elect him, as he did For a man with Mr. Roose-ved record it is simply dis-imbug for him to rant about orations upon whose treasur-wned when he was president ted their money for his cam-Does he think that nobody has y which goes back to the life e investigations, and that ly has forgotten the $50,000 om widows and orphans and o Theodore Roosevelt's polit-ruption fund? Did he not take neck from the Beef trust, and get it? And now he is going e the corporations come to One can have respect for a sin-dical, for an honest fanatic, for ator or leveler who believes is doing God's will; but it is be patient with a man who g but acts mean, whose eye is to the main chance politically, ho lets no friendship, no gen-no principle, no moral scruple for a moment between himself e goal upon which he has set ermastering ambition.

is champion of purity, this roar-political virtue, is the man who or years, when in political life, n glove with the worst political otionists of his day; who toaded itt, who praised Quay, who paid to Hanna; under him as presi-Aldrich rose to the height of his , always on good terms with evelt; it was Roosevelt who, in wrote an open letter urging the ction of Speaker Cannon, against mutterings had then begun to it was Roosevelt who asked Har-to come to the White House ly, who took his money to buy, s in New York, and who after-s wrote to "My Dear Sherman"—the same Sherman—reviling the alist to whom he had previously ten saying: "You and I are prac-men.'"

e Evening Post is not in itself suf-ntly important to warrant an an-r, but as representing a class with se hostility it is necessary to reck-in any genuine movement for de-t government, it is worth while to ak of it. There are plenty of lthy people in this country, and of ellectual hangers-on of wealthy peo-who are delighted to engage in movement for reform which does touch the wickedness of certain at corporations and of certain men great wealth. People of this class ll be in favor of any aesthetic move-ent; they will favor any movement ainst the small grafting politician, ainst the grafting labor leader, or y man of that stamp; but they can-t be trusted the minute that the re-rm assumes sufficient dimensions to opardize so much of the established der of things as gives an unfair and proper advantage to the great cor-oration, and to those directly and in-irectly responsive to its wishes and ependent upon it. The Evening Post nd papers of the same kind, and the eople whose views they represent, ould favor attacking a gang of small osses who wish to control the Re-ublican party; but they would, as the Evening Post has shown, far rather ee these small bosses win than see a movement triumph which aims not merely at the overthrow of the small political boss, but at depriving the corporation of its improper influence over politics, depriving the man of wealth of any advantage beyond that which belongs to him as a simple American citizen. They would be against corporations only after such corporations had been caught in the crudest kind of criminality.

I have never for one moment count-ed upon the support of the Evening Post or of those whom it represents in the effort for cleanliness and de-cency within the Republican party, be-cause the Evening Post would support such a movement only on condition that it was not part of a larger move-ment for the betterment of social con-ditions. But this is not all. In the struggle for honest politics there is no more a place for a liar than there is for a thief, and in a movement de-signed to put an end to the dominion of the thief but little good can be de-rived from the assistance of the liar. Of course objection will be made to my use of this language. My answer is that I am using it merely scientifi-cally and descriptively, and because no other terms express the facts with the necessary precision. In the ar-ticle in which the Evening Post comes to the defense of Hughes in present con-trol of the Republican party in New York state, whom it has affected to oppose in the past, the Evening Post through whatever editor personally wrote the article, practised every known form of mendacity.

Probably the Evening Post regards the decalogue as outworn; but if it will turn to it and read the eighth and ninth commandments, it will see that bearing false witness is condemned as strongly as theft itself. To take but one instance out of the many in this article, the Evening Post says: "It was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written, saying: 'You and I are practical men.'" Not only is every important statement in this sentence false, but the writer who wrote it knew it was false. As far as I was concerned, every man visited the White House openly, and Mr. Harriman among the others. I took no money from Mr. Harriman secretly or openly to buy votes or for any other purpose. Whoever wrote the article in the Evening Post in question knew that this was the foulest and basest lie when he wrote the sentence, for he quotes the same letter in which I had written to Mr. Harriman as follows: 'What I have to say to you can be said to you as well after election as before, but I would like to see you some time before I write my message.'" I am quoting without the letter before me, but the quotation is substantially, if not verbally, accurate. That statement in this letter to Harriman is of course on its face absolutely incompatible with any thought that I was asking him for campaign funds, for it is of course out of the question that I could tell him equally well what I had to say after election if it referred in any possible way to getting money before election. This is so clear that any pretense of misunderstanding is proof positive of the basest dishonesty in whoever wrote the article in question. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Harriman called it was to complain that the national committee would not turn over for the use of the state campaign in which he was interested funds to run that campaign, and to ask me to tell Cortelyou to give him aid for the state campaign. Mr. Cortelyou is familiar with the facts. In other words, the statement of the Evening Post is not only false and malicious, is not only in direct contradiction of the facts, but is such that it could only have been made by a man who, knowing the facts, deliberately intended to pervert them. Such an act stands on a level of infamy with the worst act ever performed by a corrupt member of the legislature or city official, and stamps the writer with the same moral brand that stamps the bribe-taker.

I have seen only a telegraphic abstract of the article, apparently containing quotations from it. Practically every statement made in these quotations is a falsehood.

To but one more shall I allude. The article speaks of my having attacked corporations, and, referring directly to my Ohio speeches, of my having "sought to inflame the mob and make mischief." In those speeches the prime stand I took was against mob violence as shown by the labor people who are engaged in controversy with a corporation. My statement was in effect that the first duty of the state and the first duty of the officials was to put down disorder and to put down mob violence, and that after such action had been taken, then it was the duty of officials to investigate the corporation, and if it had done wrong to make it pay the penalty of its wrongs and to provide against the wrongdoing in the future. It is but another instance of the peculiar baseness, the peculiar moral obliquity, of the Evening Post that it should pervert the truth in so shameless a fashion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Cheyenne, Wyo., August 27, 1910.

The Only Way.

"Why did he leave all his money to the black sheep of the family?"

"He said the other children were too good to go to jail."

"Well?"

"And he wanted to fix it so the black sheep would be too rich."

Pa's Idea of It.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is pride?

Pa—Pride, my son, is walking with a gold-headed cane when you are not lame.

Doubtful Proposition.

"The Bohemian life is the one that is frank and sincere," said the man with the artistic temperament.

"Perhaps," replied the practical youth. "But I can't help having my doubts about the frankness and sincerity of anybody who tries to convince you that he enjoys being broke."

Noncommittal.

Lawyer—Did the prisoner when he crashed his victim seem to recognize him?

Witness—Well, he did him dead.

Right Off the Reel.

"When is an actor not an actor?" asked the man with the conundrum habit.

The man who had passed the afternoon at a vaudeville house never hesitated a minute.

"About nine times out of ten," he replied.

A Conservative.

"Do you take much interest in these new thought movements?"

"No. There's a great deal of old thought I don't understand yet."

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans in Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land half a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid $20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his farm west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, an' we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarn bar', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always wat you call de right, an' de farmer he say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! an' tell us go to—well, anywar he tarn mad. Now," and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' when me want to, me can say to de oder fellow' you go——! Well, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in those portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from $35 to $45 per month.

Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan.

O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the teeth that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie."

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT

Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans, so that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been, but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

Serving Two Masters.

"Can a man serve two masters?" exclaimed John M. Callahan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state, at a meeting in Eagles' hall the other night. "I say he cannot, and that reminds me of the answer I got from an Irish friend of mine when I asked him the same question.

"'Kin a man serve two masters, Ig ut,' says my Irish friend. 'Ot only knowed wan man that could do ut, and in the end they sent him to jail for bigamy.'"—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Right Way.

William Muldoon, the noted trainer, was talkin, apropos of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, of training.

"In training," he said, "the strictest obedience is required. Whenever I think of the theory of training I think of Dash, who, after 18 years of married life, is one of the best and happiest husbands in the world.

"'Dash,' I once said to him, 'well, Dash, old man, how do you take married life?'

"'According to directions,' he replied."

A STITCH IN TIME

Every form of cutaneous disease could be cured in its incipiency if a jar of Resinol Ointment were kept at hand. A little of this excellent Ointment applied in time will effectually ward off and cure a starting trouble which, if neglected, may prove a troublesome and often obstinate case of Eczema or other disfiguring skin disease. For burns, scalds, slight wounds, sores, eruption of poison ivy, sunburn, it is a quick and sure remedy, usually curing these troubles over night. To the unfortunate sufferer with Hemorrhoids (Itching or Inflamed Piles) resinol ointment is indeed a godsend. The intense pain and intolerable itching of this trouble is instantaneously relieved and a cure effected in a very short time.

The bath room or family medicine case is incomplete if not equipped with Resinol Soap and Ointment. They are most valuable accessories in every well regulated household, and can be obtained at any drug store.

Resinol Shaving Stick is also highly appreciated by men who regard a good complexion and a face free from pimples and blotches.

Booklet on Care of the Skin and Complexion sent free on application. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

A Shipping Error.

The young duchess of Westminster, wife of the richest peer in England, recently gave birth to her third child, a daughter. Thus there is no heir to the immense Grosvenor fortune, Earl Grosvenor, the duchess' second child, having died at the age of four.

Apropos of all this, a rather cruel story is being told in Newport about Lady Ursula Grosvenor, the eight-year-old daughter of the young duchess.

A friend, the story goes, called at Eaton Hall, and as she sat in the drawing-room, little Lady Ursula entered.

"Oh, good afternoon," she said, gravely. "Mamma can't see any one today. She's upstairs with the new baby. They sent her, you know, a girl when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so upset that she's quite ill."

Talking to the Child.

"Mrs. X—— talks to little Madge just as Mr. X—— talks to their dog," said a little girl of a neighboring family. And it was indeed true. Mrs. X—— is a very well-meaning woman and would be greatly surprised if she should hear the foregoing statement. She has simply unconsciously acquired a harsh tone of voice in dealing with her children. This is altogether unnecessary, and is not, as many mothers seem to think, a mark of good discipline. The mother whose manner is quiet but firm is generally a much more successful disciplinarian than the harsh-voiced mother who issues her commands in a dictatorial manner. Kindness never spoils children. It is flabby indecision, sometimes mistaken for kindness, which spoils them.

Opportunity of Suffragist.

Baroness Aletta Korff tells in one of the magazines how the women of Finland came to vote. The fact is that women had to show that they could meet an emergency before the vote came to them. They have not had many opportunities to take the initiative in the world's history and they have not always responded when the opportunity came, but when a crisis, such as that in 1904, when the strike and the revolutionary outbreak in Russia took place at the same time, occurred, they proved they could make peace by doing it. Not until England and the United States find the women helping them to bear some great trouble will they give them the right to vote.

Try to Come Back.

Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of 'air restorer'."

"NO FRILLS"

Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 10 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use but finally to humor her I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause me suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 125 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROBLEMS MANY YEARS OLD

Children of Today Puzzle Over Them Just as They Did a Thousand Years Ago.

When King Alfred the Great was reigning over England, a thousand years ago, school children pondered over problems in arithmetic much as our boys and girls do now.

Here are two taken word for word from a lesson book of that day:

"The swallow once invited the snail to dinner. He lived just one league (three English miles) from the spot, and the snail traveled at the rate of only one inch a day. How long would it be before he dined?"

"An old man met a child. 'Good-day, my son,' he said. 'May you live as long as you have lived, and as much more, and thrice as much as all this; and if God gives you one year in addition to the others, you will be a century old!' What was that boy's age?"—The Comrade.

HIS COMEBACK.

Mr. Henpeck—I don't want you to put "Requiescat in pace" on my wife's tombstone. Make it "Requiesco in pace."

Stonecutter—But that means "I rest in peace."

Mr. Henpeck—I know, and I want you to sign it "Husband."

Active Possession.

Guinevere, aged four, was going out to walk with a young lady, of whom she was very fond. As they opened the street door they were met by a swirling cloud of dust, blown up from the thoroughfare.

"Keep your lips tightly closed, Gwen, or you'll get your lungs full of microbes," warned the young lady.

Guinevere pondered a moment and then, looking up, demanded:

"What are your crobes?"—National Monthly.

A Woman's Backbone.

History records many instances where a woman has shown that she possessed clear grit—commonly called backbone. She must have, to be able to half kill herself over a washtub every week. Women are learning now, however, that if they use Easy Task soap in the laundry it means half the work done while they rest, their clothes are cleaner and sweeter, their hands are not red and ugly, their flannels do not shrink and their linens do not rot.

Scandal.

Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline: "Bank Robbed: Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet.

"Now, look at that, Ez!" she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and in city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"—Judge.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

There are two kinds of unhappy people in the world—those who are sad because they are not known, and those who are miserable because they are.

Your side of the argument may be convincing as far as you are concerned, but what is the use if it doesn't convince the other fellow?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The undertaker usually finishes all he undertakes.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap is more soothing than Cold Cream; more healing than any lotion, liniment or salve; more beautifying than any cosmetic. Cures dandruff and stops hair from falling out.

The Army of Constipation Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature Brent Good

W. L. DOUGLAS HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES. MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00. WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4. BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS. They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. Fast Color Eyelets. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Quick Relief for an upset stomach, hiccoughs, a sick headache, constipated bowels, or a bilious attack is secured by using BEECHAM'S PILLS. Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Farm Wanted—Special. I have been manufacturing very profitable standard goods, used extensively in homes, business stores, banks, factories, railroads, schools, farmhouses, barns, mines, etc., for 12 years, still increasing. Netted $15,000 last year. Failing health compels me to lead a rural life. Will exchange for one or two good farms or half interest to good man for one good farm, at once. Describe fully your property with price. Address S. M. Booth, 290 W. Huron St., 5th Floor, Chicago.

PILES. "I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 920

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE. PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES. SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC. AT DRUGGISTS, TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c. PLANTEN, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Our KODAK Work. Best Goods—Best Work—Low Prices. Send for price list and catalog. TARR'S PHARMACY, 1304 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

PLEASE send my Alligator to the Oldest Commission House in N. Y. Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Fat Cattle, Beans, Apples, Hay. E. Woodward, 302 Greenwich St., New York.

DEFIANCE Gold Water Starch. Makes laundry work a pleasure. 10 oz. pkg. 10c.

PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. Advice Book Free. Est. 1869. Pittwalk & Co., Pat. Atys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS. 160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE. Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre. Last sales and homestead entries increasing. No occasion to complain going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net this year, $12 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent roads, are facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and Some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions, other districts are as favorably spoken of.

THIRTY ACRES FOR THREE SONS. Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 10th, 1910. Mr. Jas. Nash, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir: Yours of the 1st inst. to hand, in reply would say that I have purchased 30 acres for my three sons and will be able to make a living off it. Yours truly, Leonard Kemp.

WANTS SETTLERS BADLY FOR HIS STORE. Westlock, Alberta, July 21st, 1910. Mr. Jas. Nash, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir: Yours of the 11th inst. to hand, in reply would say that I am doing a good business and everything looks good for a big fall trade. Now I have got my store here and am going back there as soon as I get there and can get back again, and when we receive Canada I will call at your office for our certificates. Yours truly, H. A. Wil.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA. Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 10, 1910. Mr. Jas. Nash, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir: I am going to Canada a week from next Friday and intend to make my home there. My brother-in-law has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country, so he says he is going to come as soon as possible. He is doing quite well on his 160 acres and is pleased with his bargain. If it is not too much trouble to you, please send me the certificate. Yours truly, Alberta.

MY BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT. Thorburn, Pa., Aug. 1, 1910. Mr. Jas. Nash, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir: I have decided to locate in Canada. Mr. Richard Henry Bilinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT. Thorburn, Pa., Aug. 1, 1910. Mr. Jas. Nash, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. and in reply would say that I have decided to locate in Canada. I have a good crop here this year, and am satisfied with Canada. He formerly lived in Canada and ought to know. I am going to buy or take a homestead when I get there. Yours truly, Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA. Tofield, Alberta, July 10th, 1910. Mr. Jas. Nash, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. and in reply would say that I am well pleased with the country and want to get back as soon as possible. Yours truly, Alberta.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA. Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910. Mr. Jas. Nash, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir: I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan. O. L. Pughs.

Read for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

COMMISSIONERS' CONVENTION.

(Continued from first page.)

patriotic in the true sense, that is, if they are good citizens, desiring to discharge their public duties to the best interests of their constituents and fellow citizens throughout the county, and in accordance with the law that they have sworn to observe, that there is no field that offers so much opportunity for the exercise of moral courage, vigilance, intelligence, patience and a resolute determination to do one's full duty as in ferreting out all personal property which is subject to taxation but which is escaping taxation.

"It has often seemed to me probable, that local assessors cannot fully realize the fact that of every dollar collected from personal property which reaches the State Treasury, seventy-five cents ultimately reaches the County Treasury. It seems to me of primary importance to every man who thinks that real estate bears more than its just share of taxes, that the laws relating to taxation of personal property should be enforced as efficiently as possible. Every assessor as a rule, pays taxes on real estate, every County Commissioner as a rule pays taxes upon real estate, every collector as a rule pays taxes upon real estate. All of these officers as well as all other owners of real estate, are interested in the enforcement of the law relating to the taxation of personal property and by just so much may the burden upon real estate be lightened. It seems to me as though this is the real solution of the problem of how to lighten taxes on real estate in Pennsylvania under our present system. Owners of real estate complain and I think justly, that the confining of this class of property to local taxation works an injustice upon real estate. It is true that real estate pays no State taxes; it is also true that corporations pay no taxes upon real estate except in so far as real estate enters into the valuation of their capital stock. The plan, is as I have before stated, in its general outline, a good one, but there is no doubt about the fact that real estate bears a far great proportion of taxes, dollar for dollar, than corporations. And it is also true that an acre in one township may pay a greater sum than an acre in another county. These are discrepancies which are bound to exist and the same thing might be said about different corporations. I have often observed that the discrepancies the taxes paid by one class of corporations is far greater and more unjust and inequitable in Pennsylvania than the discrepancy which exists beteween the taxes on corporations as a whole and the taxes upon real estate as a whole.

"I would like to discuss with you some of the absurdities which exist in our system of taxing corporations for State purposes, and to suggest what I regard as proper objects of revenue—classes of property which are taxation for increase of State revenue now escaping taxation altogether and which I regard as proper objects upon which to fix a part of the burden of conducting the State government. But I must remember my promise to be brief and I must also remember my desire to be helpful and therefore I come back to play a little longer upon this harp of one string—taxation of personal property for State purposes. In order to fix your attention by some startling figures permit me to indulge in a personal statement to the effect that during the three years of my term as Auditor General and as official President of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the amount of personal property returned by local assessors throughout the State to the Board of Revenue Commissioners as subject to taxation for State purposes was increased $209,056,376.12 upon which sum additional taxes were imposed amounting to $836,227.90. At the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1909, the total amount of personal property returned from the sixty-seven counties of the State subject to taxation for State purposes reached theenormous sum of $1,141,899,627.92 and yielded a tax of $4,567,398.52 of which the various counties were entitled and received $3,391,441.95, or seventy-five per cent. Tioga's share of this sum was $9,845.49, or ten and a half per cent of the entire sum required to conduct the affairs of Tioga county. This is a very large proportion and the taxes received from personal property is thus seen to be a considerable proportion of the whole money required for the county's uses, but my belief is that the same might be very greatly increased and perhaps doubled—nay more than doubled, if all money subject to taxation for State purposes were honestly returned; or if the vigilance of the local assessor was great enough to enable him to report all that was subject to taxation that had been returned by the owner.

"After a very close contact with the fiscal affairs of the State for a period of three years, preceded and supplemented by an experience as County Solicitor, I am of the opinion, and in this I merely concur with those of even greater experience, that although there is upwards of a billion dollars returned now annually in personal property subject to taxation for State purposes there is fully another billion dollars which is not returned and which is escaping taxation of the same character as that which is returned and taxed; and that there is fully another billion of dollars in the form of school bonds which are escaping taxation altogether, be reduced to a mere nominal tax, depending, of course more or less upon local conditions in the various counties.

"In conclusion let me recommend that each Board of County Commissioners call their local assessors together and require your County Solicitor to meet with them and give them notice in time to prepare him- [illegible] which are sure to [illegible] him, as every local assessor has his own troubles and is bound to meet vexatious questions which may not be easily answered.

"Remember, as a general rule, a rule which should be the Golden Rule for assessors that estimated returns in all cases where voluntary returns are made, add the penalty of fifty per cent., make up your returns promptly to the Board of Revenue Commissioners and get the matter behind you. When your return is once in you have a valid answer to any importuning for a remittance of the penalty. A public officer who is doing his duty according to his oath of office and to his conscience, need care little about the criticism of one who violates the law by failing to make a return and then who complains because a public officer will not violate the law and his oath in the interest of one who has already violated the law by failing to make a return. Display of patriotism is not confined to times of war; many more opportunities present themselves for an exercise of true patriotism in time of peace than war; and even a higher quality of moral courage is required in times of peace because of the absence of the plaudits and approval of the multitude. It requires true moral courage to discharge the duties of any public office with absolute singleness of purpose and with a view only to the welfare of the public at large. I know of no office in our system of government requiring higher order of integrity and general intelligence than the office of County Commissioner in Pennsylvania. And I know of no office requiring the same degree of efficiency and ability so poorly compensated. It is of far more importance to the people of any county in the State as to the manner of conducting the business of the County Commissioner's office than of the manner in which the business of the Governor's office is conducted. And during the whole year I know of no assembly in the State whose meetings are fraught with more importance to the general welfare than the meetings of this association. The voluntary organization of such an Association is one of the encouraging signs of the times and every thoughtful and observing citizen should wish your Association God-speed."

Indiana county won next year's meet, the dates fixed being September 12th and 14th. J. M. Marshall, of Indiana, was elected President; W. Q. Grabe, of Butler, Vice President; E. V. Phillips, of Chester, Secretary, and John L. Dunlap, of Centre, Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Wellsboro and the Tioga County Commissioners for hospitality, asking the State for appropriations to pay Commissioners' expenses to future conventions and appointing E. E. Jones, of Susquehanna, who was present, "good roads whip" for the next session at Harrisburg.

Committees as follows were named: Executive, James E. Robbins, Chester; L. Q. Marsh, Bradford; John P. Bubb, Lycoming; J. H. Cashman, Adams; A. L. McGovern, Elk; S. L. Eppley, Cumberland; A. R. Cyphert, Clarion. Legislative, P. H. Dewey, Tioga; C. D. Austin, Potter; Francis G. Andrews, Chester; J. S. Richards, Clearfield.

THE POMONA GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Regular Quarterly Meeting Held at Tioga.

Tioga County Pomona Grange, No. 30 met with Tioga Grange in Tioga, Sept 15 and 16. Meeting was opened in full in Wickham Hall by Worthy Master E. J. Tuttle at 2 p. m. Brother B. G. French, the efficient lecturer of local grange, gave the address of welcome and certainly made us feel that they were glad to have the membership meet with them. He spoke very earnestly of the work that the organization was doing and must do in the future. He thought that the farmer of to-day, like Plato of old, had three things to be thankful for, that we were American citizens, that we lived in the present age and that we had so good an organization to promote our welfare in every way.

The response by Mrs. I. G. Stone was full of good thoughts. Mrs. Stone urged the members to live up to the high principles of the order and to realize that good principles can never die and the carrying out of ours was one of the surest ways to build up our order. A song by H. Roblyer was followed by a discussion on "What Conditions are Most Needed for the Improvement of Country Life."

The Lecturer, Mrs. Coveney, opened the discussion and was followed by a goodly number of the members. among the things mentioned as help to the bettering of farm life, were good roads, a Parcels Post, better schools, more equality in our tax system. The need of more system in a farmer's work so that instead of putting in fourteen to sixteen hours per day he can have some time for the betterment of social and family conditions. The need of hired help on the farm and the difficulty in obtaining it was urged as one of the draw backs in country life; a man or boy will not work when the hours are long unless there are some inducements as an offset. In short, conditions for hired help, both indoors as well as out, must be made the very best possible if we expect to keep any help. Brother Andrews, of Lawrence Grange, thought it would be impossible, under present conditions, for a young man and wife to start on a farm and pay for it from the profits of the farm; while Brother Hogaboom, of Jobs Corners, thought there had never been a time when a farm could be as easily paid for as at present, every thing a farmer raised brought a good price.

The following were appointed as committee on Resolutions: F. F. Hogaboom, Jobs Corners; C. L. Beiver, of Farmington Hill; B. G. French, Tioga; Mrs. Butler, of Alert and Mrs. Kingsley, of Mansfield. A recess was then taken until 7:30 p. m., when the fifth degree was conferred on a large class, after which an open session was held and the hall was filled with the members and the people of Tioga who had a desire to know what the grange could do.

The following program was given, opened by the Tioga orchestra, of which Brother B. G. French was leader A recitation by Miss Kemp, of Farmington Hill Grange; a song by Mrs. Smith, of Tioga; recitation, by Miss Rogers, of Aurora Grange; song, by Mrs. Fields, of Tioga; talk on "Then and Now" by Brother Hogaboom, of Jobs Corners; a paper, "Kitchen or College—In Which is Domestic Science Best Acquired?" by Mrs. Galge, of Mitchell Mills Grange; song, Miss Ramsdell, of Tioga; instrumental music, Mrs. I. G. Stone, of Balsam, and music by the orchestra closed one of the best entertainments ever given at an open session. Each song received an enthusiastic encore while the recitations were especially fine, both in the recitations and in the rendering. Brother Hogaboom compared the country sixty years ago with that of to-day; the difference in ways and manner of doing things and the machinery in use. Mrs. Galge's paper was a splendid one and I am in hopes to have it printed in a future issue of this paper.

Friday morning session opened at 9:30 a. m. with music by the grangers. Brother E. B. Dorsett, State Lecturer, spoke of the work to be done at the Grange grounds in Wellsboro, in moving and repairing the hall. Owing to the sickness of Brother Mulford, Superintendent of the Asaph Nurseries, we were disappointed in not hearing the paper on "Forestry and its Relation to Farming," but several members discussed the question and the necessity of doing something to build up our forests. The members were reminded by Brother Dorsett that we could get National bulletins on forestry, or almost any other subject pertaining to farming, by applying to the Department at Washington or State bulletins at Harrisburg.

A recitation by Miss Kemp and music by Mrs. Stone was followed by a talk from the State Lecturer. Brother Dorsett spoke of the land show to be held in Pittsburg and the desire of Secretary Critchfield of the Agricultural Department, to have an exhibit of beets potatoes, carrots, squash, pumpkins, oats, corn, wheat, rye, and barley from this county. There will be no prizes given but all samples will be paid for, as well as the expenses of transportation. It is intended to be an educational exhibition showing what can be raised in Pennsylvania.

Brother Dorsett, as the chairman of farmers institute, in Tioga county, gave notice that this county would have twelve days institute this year as follows: Tioga, Jan. 13 and 14; Mitchell Mills, 16; Mansfield, 17 and 18; Wellsboro 19 and 20; Osceola, 21; Westfield, 23 and 24. This is a gain of six days in the county over four years ago.

Grange then took recess for dinner.

The Grange was called to order at 1:30 p. m. After recitations by Sisters Stevens and Rogers, the report of lecture work done in the various subordinate granges throughout the county, was taken up and discussed. The best means of bringing up a grange attendance is by having a good live lecturer; one who always has something of interest for the members; talks and papers on practical subjects for farm and home, music, recitations, reading and sometimes a short drama, in fact anything that will be entertaining.

The following question brought out some points in its discussion that were of interest to us all: "Why Should not Automobiles pay a tax in proportion to their value?"

The report of the Committee on Resolutions closed the work of the session. A resolution endorsing the position of the National Grange favoring a Parcel Post, Election of U. S. Senator by direct vote of the people. Conservation of timber and mineral lands, was passed and a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking the Tioga and Farmington Grangers for their most hospital entertainment of the visiting members. Grange then closed in full form on one of the best sessions ever held in the county.

The Philadelphia Record.

There are three essential elements, according to The Philadelphia Record, that make for success in a modern newspaper: First, it must print all the news, with an eye to the interests of types of readers, in attractive and entertaining form. Second, whatever political cause it may editorially espouse, it must be fair, free of outside dictation, and sincere in advocating the policies it believes to be best for the general welfare. Third, it must be clean, wholesome and elevating in its influence.

"The Record" itself possesses all these elements of success, and then some. Independently Democratic in politics, it is as nearly nonpartisan as a newspaper can be in its new columns, which fully and accurately cover the entire field tributary to Philadelphia. Aside from its news departments, including its daily market reports, which are the recognized authority in produce transactions, and it is pre-eminent in several other features that have contributed immensely to its popularity as a family newspaper. The last word on household affairs, science, fashions and farm progress is found in its regular departments. Its famous "Reporters' Nosegay" column is widely quoted throughout the country. It is the leader in the field of sports. It is practically the only daily papers in the East for horse news. And its cartoonist, who hits off the principle events of the day in inimitable style, is second to none in the United States.

"The Philadelphia Record" has another element of news value that is of particular interest to the woman of the family. The store news is generally of secondary importance in their eyes only to the chronicle of the world's doing. "The Record," it is worth noting, prints more department store advertising than any other newspaper in Philadelphia.

Blossburg to Boom.

If reports are to be relied upon Blossburg is on the eve of a good healthy boom. The contract has been let for building an addition to the State Miners' Hospital, at an expenditure of about $20,000. A new park of over 61 acres will be laid out this year on the southwestern edge of the borough. Chief Burgess Frank S. Hughes and the borough officials are building cement sidewalks and are arranging to pave the streets next year. The Miners' National Bank will be enlarged and more fully equipped, the Methodist Episcopal churches will be repaired, the big block formerly occupied by H. H. Roberts and destroyed by fire will be rebuilt and there are many other tangible signs of development.

WOMEN'S WOES.

Wellsboro Women Are Finding Relief at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. D. C. Avery, 47 Grant St., Wellsboro, Pa., says: About four years ago I used a couple boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from H. L. Blatchley's drug store, and I was cured of kidney complaint. This trouble was due to an attack of la grippe. There was a steady, dull ache through the small of my back and I had other difficulties which showed that my kidneys were disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills went directly to the seat of my trouble and disposed of every symptom. I cannot be too grateful to this remedy for its good work."

For sale by all dealers. Price. 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.—S pt. 8-2t.

We Are Expert Judges

of meat on the hoof and know how to choose that which is tender, juicy and in prime condition. When you buy meats at Yahn & Westbrook's market you are sure of receiving the best that is raised. We also know how to cut meats and trim them for the tables of the dainty eaters and our Meats, Poultry, Game and Fish are always satisfactory and delicious when they are sent from

Yahn & Westbrook's

Opposite Coles House Block

WALN ST., WELLSBORO, PA.

CUT THIS OUT

The Wellsboro Gazette Popularity Contest

1 VOTE

CANDIDATE ....

ADDRESS ....

DISTRICT NO. ....

This coupon, when neatly clipped out, with name and address properly filled in, and brought or sent to the Contest Department of the Gazette, will count as 1 vote in the Prize and Popularity Contest.

The first one of these coupons received for any young lady will [illegible] and will count for 1,000 votes. This Coupon Not Good After September 28, 1910.

CUT THIS OUT

CUT THIS OUT

CUT THIS OUT

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas, Vendition Exponas with clause of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Levari Facias Tax Claim, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910, at two o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. A lot of land in Liberty township: bounded and described as follows: Northerly by lands now or formerly in possession of Charles Grover, easterly by lands now or formerly in possession of Nicholas White, southerly by lands now or formerly in possession of Daniel Bryan and westerly by lands now or formerly in possession of Jacob Heyler. Containing about 96 acres, more or less, with about 40 acres improved, with a one and one-half story framed dwelling house, with kitchen and woodshed attached, two framed barns, other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered by a good well and running brook. To be sold as the property of Henry Heyler, suit of Clara F. Miller and F. M. Shefler, administrators of C. A. Miller, deceased.

2. ALSO—A lot of land in Union township: bounded and described as follows: Northerly by lands now in possession of B. L. Goff, easterly by county line between the counties of Bradford and Tioga and lands of G. F. Williams, southerly by lands now in possession of Chas. B. Gorton and westerly by lands now in possession of Mary Preston. Containing about 65 acres, more or less, and being all that portion of the farm now in possession of G. F. Williams. Nearly all improved with a good apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered. To be sold as the property of G. F. Williams, suit of Thomas M. Brann.

3. ALSO—Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Brookfield township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of James Seely, on the east by lands of E. P. Murdock, on the south by the public road and on the west by lands of James Seely. Containing about 40 acres, 12 acres improved, with one two-story framed dwelling house, one framed barn, other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered. To be sold as the property of H. A. Fisk, suit of the International Harvester Company of America.

4. ALSO—Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Brookfield township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of James Seely, on the east by lands of E. P. Murdock, on the south by the public road and on the west by lands of James Seely. Containing about 40 acres, 12 acres improved, with one two-story framed dwelling house, one framed barn, other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered. To be sold as the property of H. A. Fisk, suit of Jackson & Wakely, use of Knoxville Banking Company.

5. ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township; beginning at the southwest corner hereof and the northwest corner of lands of Burton Luddington; thence along land of said Luddington east 49 rods to land of Russell Kennedy; thence along lands of said Kennedy north 39.2 rods to land of Russell Kennedy; thence along said Kennedy west 49 rods to land of C. M. Besley; thence along lands of said Besley south 39.2 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 12 acres, more or less, being the same land conveyed to the said Maggie Boyce by Russell Kennedy and wife by deed dated May 4th, 1900, and recorded in Tioga county in Deed Book 116, at page 317. To be sold as the property of Maggie Boyce, D. B. Boyce, Alfred Gleason and Carrie Gleason, suit of Dewitt D. Stubbs.

6. ALSO—A lot of land in Mansfield borough, bounded and described as follows, North by H. E. Lamb and Edw. Butler, east by Mrs. Ester Butler, south by Wellsboro avenue; west by Edwin Butler. All improved. To be sold as the property of Henry Butler, suit of Tioga County.

7. ALSO—A lot of land in Shippen township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 46.3 rods from the southeast corner of lands of T. L. Woodruff, and the southeast corner hereof; thence north 87½° west, 45.2 rods to a post, the southwest corner hereof; thence north, 44° east 253.2 rods to a post in the line of Warrant No. 2355; thence along the Warrant line south, 88° east, 45.2 rods to a post, the northeast corner hereof; thence by the western boundary line of lands now or late of said T. L. Woodruff, 253.2 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 80 acres and being the same tract of land conveyed by Susan and Henry Sellise to Franklin Cook by deed dated May 9, 1876, and recorded in Deed Book No. 56, at page 587, in the office for the recording of Deeds for Tioga county; and which tract of land was further conveyed by said Franklin Cook and wife to Barna Jackson by deed of date, April 9, 1879, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Book No. 61 at page 335; and conveyed by the heirs of said Barna Jackson to Andrew Jackson and Clark B. Jackson by deed dated May 1, 1882, and of record in said office in Deed Book No. 69 at page 52; and the undivided half interest in said lot of said Clark B. Jackson conveyed by him to said Andrew Jackson by deed of date, Sept. 3, 1884, and of record in said office in Deed Book No. 75 at page 467. About 40 acres of woodland and about 40 acres improved, with a good two story framed dwelling house with kitchen attached, framed gambrel roofed basement barn with shed attached, framed granary, framed corn-crib and other outbuildings; an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon and well watered. To be sold as the property of Anna Jackson, committee of Andrew Jackson, a lunatic, suit of Darius L. Deane.

8. ALSO—A lot of land situate in Mansfield borough, bounded and described as follows: North by Sullivan street; east by Hiram Butler and H. E. Lamb; south by Wellsboro avenue; west by Morris street. All improved. To be sold as the property of Edwin Butler, suit of Tioga County.

9. ALSO—A lot of land in Morris township, bounded and described as follows: North by Babb's Creek; east by land of J. C. and G. F. Clark; south by Main street; west by lands of J. O. Miller. All improved. To be sold as the property of Edgar Houghton suit of Tioga County.

10. ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough; bounded and described as follows: North by Ab. Bunn; east by Rauch street; south by John Robena; west by Anna Brown. All improved with a two-story framed dwelling house with kitchen attached. To be sold as the property of Ellen Marvin and Anna Smith Estate, suit of Tioga County.

11. ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough, bounded and described as follows: North by lands of Jacob Jones; east by lands of Guarantee Loan Association; south by Grange street; west by Sara Till. All improved to be sold as the property of C. L. Parker and Alice Parker, real owner, suit of Tioga County.

12. ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough, bounded and described as follows: North by Lewis Curnant; east by Parkhurst street; south by Thomas H. Williams; west by Charles Nowak. All improved. To be sold as the property of John T. Davis, suit of Tioga County.

LYMAN D. GOODSPEED, Sheriff.

Sept. 8, 1910-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators and guardians named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., in said county, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910, at 2 p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1910, at 2 p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

First and partial account of Newton D. Bartle and Thomas W. Bartle, executors of the will of Ransford D. Bartle, late of Delmar, deceased.

Second and final account of George W. Bennett, Administrator of the estate of Richard Bennett, late of Union, deceased.

Final account of D. L. Deane, Administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Davis, late of Blossburg, deceased.

Final account of D. L. Deane, Administrator of the estate of Barbara L. Deane, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

Final account of Tioga County Savings and Trust Co., Administrator of the estate of John E. Freleigh, late of Osceola township, deceased.

Final account of Tioga County Savings and Trust Co., Guardian of Hannah E. Fletcher and Harriet A. Fletcher, minor children of O. F. Fletcher, late of Sullivan, deceased.

First and final account of John Patterson, Executor of the will of Charles Howland, late of Covington, deceased.

Final account of James M. Frost, Executor of the will of Oliver Ide, late of Rutland township, deceased.

First and final account of Charles F. Mosher, Administrator of the estate of Henry Mosher, late of Elkland, deceased.

First and final account of Fred. D. Backer, Administrator of the estate of Grandel Newell, late of Mansfield, deceased.

First and final account of John Patterson, Executor of the will of James Patterson, late of Covington borough, deceased.

First and final account of John Patterson, Executor of the will of Anna J. Patterson, late of Covington borough, deceased.

First and final account of L. S. Soover and F. H. Whittaker, Executors of the will of Guy Stover, late of Mansfield, deceased.

First and final account of Anna Sticklin, Administratrix of the estate of J. W. Sullivan, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

Final account of Henry H. Cooper, one of the Executors of the will of Eliza M. Tremain late of Chatham, deceased.

First and final account of Edward E. Watkins, Executor of the will of Justus Watkins, late of Sullivan, deceased.

First and final account of Cora Yaudes, Administratrix of the estate of Charles W. Yaudes, late of Liberty township, deceased.

RANSFORD W. FIELD, Register.

Sept. 1, 1910-4t.

Kitchen Cabinets for $8.00.

WE will sell for a short time only Hathaway Kitchen Cabinets, the best in the market, for $8 only. Cabinets can be seen at J. A. CUL- [illegible]

The Truth About Bottled Soda Water

So many people have a wrong impression about bottled soda water that it is only just and right that the truth should be known.

First of all, Bottled Soda Water, as we make it, is just as pure as the best fountain soda water and just as pure as any of the high-priced bottled mineral waters that command fancy prices because they are cleverly advertised.

Note, right here, that bottled soda water and fountain soda water are not soda water at all. There is no soda in either of them. The name "Soda Water" originated years ago when people made some sort of fizzing water by combining soda with vinegar. The soda water of to-day is a *carbonated* water, sometimes called "charged" water, because it is carbonated or charged with carbonic gas.

We buy this gas in liquid form in big steel drums. It is a pure, wholesome food product, wholly free from animal, vegetable or mineral impurities.

It is not a concoction of marble-dust and sulphuric acid, as some people seem to think. It is pure carbon from coke or some other form of mineral, united with the oxygen of the air and compressed into liquid form.

Carbonated water, whether flavored or not, is a good thing for mankind. Wise physicians prescribe it for children and invalids, in many cases where the stomach is too weak for even the purest spring water.

The carbonic gas in the water acts as a mild stimulant. It gives snap, sparkle and zest to any beverage charged with it. It is the same gas, by the way, that bubbles up in champagne or that gives beer its sparkle and foam.

Every householder in town should have a case of our delightful Ginger Ale, Chocolate, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Orange, Birch Beer, Lemon Soda, Cream Soda, or some other of our delicious beverages, and they should be served by every hotel, restaurant and bar. For nothing that our people can drink will give greater satisfaction and less harm than our splendid bottled soda water beverages.

JOHN D. SKELTON,

68 MAIN STREET, WELLSBORO, PA.

CHASE THE SHIVERS

THESE CHILLY MORNINGS AND EVENINGS

Blue Oil Flame Heaters

will do it quicker than any other, with no bother and less expense.

Roberts Hardware Company

Next Door to the First National Bank.

The Desert of Sahara

Could never be as dry as your throat gets these summer days. No, never! Ice water only aggravates the thirst. So do sweetened beverages and strongly alcoholic drinks. The ideal summer beverage for man or woman is

Schwarzenbach Beer

Don't take anybody's word for it, but try it. You'll find it will go farther and last longer as a thirst satisfier than any other drink you ever tried.

What is more, it is gently stimulating and invigorating—just what you need in warm weather. Call for Schwarzenbach beer.

The Schwarzenbach Brewing Co.

GALETON, PA.

JOHN D. SKELTON, DISTRIBUTOR, WELLSBORO, PA.

New Fall Styles in Shoes

ARE HERE

Patents, Gun Metals and Dull Kid Leathers, Lace and Button Dependable Shoes for ladies and gentlemen

SEE OUR STYLES BEFORE BUYING

SMITH & STONE

Wellsboro's Leading Shoe Store

Application for Charter.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Tioga county, Pa. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on MONDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., under the Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved Apr. 29, 1874 and its supplements, by [illegible] F. E. Parsons, Nina Parsons [illegible] for the charter of an intended corporation to be called THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ANSONIA, the character and object of which is the support of public worship of Almighty God, according to the faith, doctrines, discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said act and its supplements.

[illegible] Solicitors.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following inventories of real and personal estate selected to be retained by the widow and children of decedents, will be presented in the Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, in Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1910, unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

Estate of George D. Richter, late of Blossburg, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Pitt Yeomans, late of Richmond township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

RANSFORD W. FIELD, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

Sept. 1, 1910-4t.

Job Printing

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The Wellsboro Gazette.

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A BIG COMPETITIVE OFFER IN GAZETTE'S GREAT CONTEST

A Special Ballot Good for 500,000 Votes and Fourteen Other Ballots Will Be Awarded to Contestants---75 Per Cent. Increase of Votes for One Week---The List Will Be Weeded Down to the Workers---Read Full Details of This Offer.

(By V. H. Austin.)

The double vote period of the contest ended last night. All of the workers took advantage of the offer and they carried away thousands and thousands of votes to add to the bunch they have in reserve. They are now taking their positions in the list and are working for subscriptions harder that they ever worked. All are ready for the offer that is announced to-day.

The Competitive Offer.

A 500,000 Special Ballot will be given to the candidate in the Gazette's Piano and Popularity Contest who turns in the largest amount of money on subscriptions before October 5th, at 9 p. m. The next candidate turning in the second highest amount of cash will be given a ballot good for 490,000 votes, the third candidate will receive a ballot good for 480,000 votes, and so on down the list. There will be fifteen of these ballots. The highest one will be good for 500,000 votes, as stated above, and each of the other fourteen ballots will decrease in value 10,000 votes. Therefore the contestant who turns in the fifteenth largest amount of money will receive a ballot good for 360,000 votes.

Remember the first week of this offer the seventy-five per cent. increase of votes will be issued on subscriptions, and the next week of the offer the fifty per cent. increase of votes will be given on all subscriptions. Hence, work done the first week of this offer will mean thousands of more votes. Call on all of your friends the first week of this offer and have them help you at the critical time.

All money turned in from the beginning of the contest will be counted on this offer. Do not hold back your subscriptions until the last of the contest. Send them each week, so that you can get the benefit of the increase of votes each week.

Help Your Favorite Now.

"I'd be only too willing and glad to give you a subscription, if I thought you would win," is the common every day reply that many a candidate meets when she requests a subscription from a prospective subscriber.

Well, you have heard how some people answer these foolish questions. No candidate can tell whether she will win or not, and it surely is a foolish expression for a friend to make and a cheap way of getting around it to say, "If I thought you would win I would give you a subscription." Better give her that subscription and help your favorite win. Every little bit helps and every candidate needs all the help she can get right at this stage of the game. Your subscription may be just the one she needs to win one of the prizes. If she lost out by one subscription and you failed to give her yours, it surely would make you feel bad. If you can't take out a long time subscription give her one for a year; it will help her and she will appreciate it.

Offer Fair to All.

This offer is as fair to one as it is to the other. It is entirely different from any other offer and can in no way be compared with them. This offer means that *all must work hard during the next two weeks*. In fact in a contest of any kind it is necessary for those who expect to win to "*keep everlastingly at it*." This offer means that those candidates who have dropped a little behind may regain their lost ground by jumping into the fight right hard this week and winning one of the big ballots, and thus place themselves among the leaders.

In fact this offer cannot be overlooked by any of the candidates. If you are standing high in the contest and have a bunch of votes in reserve you should remember that you cannot afford to let some of the weaker candidates win this 500,000 ballot, or one of the other big ballots. You not only lose the special ballot your competitor has gained over you but the regular votes as well. If you expect to win in this contest you must work *every day from now until the end of the contest*. By this it is meant that you must take up all of your spare time in the interest of the contest.

The Hare and the Tortoise.

Do you remember the fable you were taught in school of the Hare and the Tortoise? These two agreed to run a race, and naturally all the bets were laid in favor of the nimble Hare. Some even derided the Tortoise and told him [illegible] putting himself against the swiftest of creatures. But the Tortoise just kept on muttering to himself his favorite motto: "Slow, but sure, slow, but sure."

When they set out it was but a few minutes before the hare was out of sight and the patient turtle was laboring in the rear.

When Mr. Lightfoot saw that there was no one in sight he laughed to himself, and decided he would stop at the first wayside house for lunch. This road house was called Turnip Top Inn, and the Hare ate a heavy luncheon, and then took up the course again, but he did not feel so well now and presently with a yawn he lay down for "forty winks!" Waking, much refreshed, he loped easily along until he came in sight of the goal, when what was his astonishment to see the plodding Tortoise creeping at the same steady gait at which he had set out, within a few inches of the line.

A series of mad leaps brought the Hare in a trice to the judges' stand, but the race had already been won by the Tortoise.

The Tortoise.

The moral is plain. Keep going! Never let a day pass without adding something to your score. It will not be giving yourself a fair chance if you do not make the most of each moment of time, especially during the next two weeks.

A steady pace is sure to bring you to the fore and you will have no need to fear the swiftest opponent if you keep right on going until you reach the goal.

No Apology Necessary.

No apology is necessary when you ask for a subscription to the Gazette. You know that full value will be received. You will not have to explain this to *old subscribers;* they know well what the paper is worth, but you are also interested in getting *new subscribers*. Point out to them the excellent news service of this paper, its methods of handling matters of importance in the local field, its thoroughness in presenting the local situation. If they once get the habit of reading the Gazette they will not give it up.

Only Workers to Be in List.

Candidates having less than 50,000 votes by Oct. 6th will be taken from the list. Send in some subscriptions. Don't be classed with the dead ones. You have plenty of time to work and win if you try. Your friends nominated you at the start thinking that you were a live one. Don't disappoint them.

Watch Your Ballot.

Candidates should watch the date on all of their subscription ballots. All subscription ballots must be voted within 30 days from date of issue. Be sure and drop them in the ballot box before they expire.

The 75,000 opportunity ballots must be voted before Oct. 10th, 1910.

The Vote Limit Off.

The vote limit has been raised and candidates may vote as many votes each day as they choose.

Below is the vote schedule for the balance of the contest. Do all you can the first week of the competitive offer and get the 75 Per Cent. Increase Over Regular Schedule. Voting Power of Subscriptions to Wellsboro Gazette Between Sept. 22 and Sept. 28, at 9 p. m.:

	Price	Votes
One year	$1.50	4,875
Two years	3.00	12,250
Three years	4.50	25,125
Four years	6.00	35,000
Five years	7.50	43,750
Six years	9.00	52,000
Seven years	10.50	70,000
Eight years	12.00	87,500
Nine years	13.50	108,500
Ten years	15.00	131,250

50 Per Cent. Increase Over Regular Schedule. Voting Power of Subscriptions to Wellsboro Gazette Between Sept. 29 and Oct. 5, at 9 p. m.

	Price	Votes
One year	$1.50	3,750
Two years	3.00	10,500
Three years	4.50	21,750
Four years	6.00	30,000
Five years	7.50	37,500
Six years	9.00	48,000
Seven years	10.50	60,000
Eight years	12.00	75,000
Nine years	13.50	93,000
Ten years	15.00	112,500

The Regular Schedule. Voting Power of Subscriptions from Oct. 6 until the close of the Contest, Oct. 15, at 9 p. m.

	Price	Votes
One year	$1.50	2,500
Two years	3.00	7,000
Three years	4.50	14,500
Four years	6.00	20,000
Five years	7.50	25,000
Six years	9.00	32,000
Seven years	10.50	40,000
Eight years	12.00	50,000
Nine years	13.50	[illegible]
Ten years	15.00	75,000

DISTRICT No. 1.	Votes
Mabel Schanbacher	219,574
Florence Doumaux	113,257
Ella M. Statts	90,705
Lois Adelaide Young	61,985
Anna Piercy	50,775
Anna Glasz	38,562
Saddie Tipperman	37,790
Mildred Carpenter	28,025
Fay Neal	25,515
Eva McMullen	24,620
Georgia Whitney	21,550
Nettie Bowen	20,390
Marjorie Rockwell	20,140
Bernice Fellows	20,125
Mrs. Barton Jones	20,070
Charlotte Mann	18,525
Ada Reese	18,025
Florence Close	15,490
Mrs. Ida Symonds	13,155
Edna Lewis	10,150
Cora Warriner	8,725
Eva Jones	8,960
Helen Moran	8,050

DISTRICT No. 2.	Votes
Thyrza Carpenter	36,500
Jessie Wilson	28,970
Fay Davis	25,190
Ethel Cilley	24,725
Edna Balch	24,682
Lottie Smith	24,630
Myrtle Smith	22,725
Edith Knapp	22,525
Agnes Kelly	21,716
Cecil Davis	21,080
Ora Smith	17,820
Agnes Lundgreen	17,635
Effie Graves	17,345
Etta Louise Robbins	15,728
Agnes Taft	11,675
Ada Cooper	8,025
Content Poley	7,000
Cleo Rice	7,000
Mrs. Itol Minard	6,500
Elizabeth Howard	6,000
Ellen Griggs	6,000
Besie Burch	6,000
Mrs. David Fitch	6,000
Mattie Bush	5,500
Leora Crane	5,500
Kate Everitt	5,000
Emma Carpenter	4,500
Theo Darling	3,525

DISTRICT No. 3.	Votes
Caroline Nares	132,280
Teresa Pratt	34,057
Hazel Emmick	32,250
Laura Gaige	32,209
Anna May Williamson	29,670
Helen Richards	22,450
Floretta Brion	18,800
Mrs. B. A. Adams	17,630
Celia McDonnell	17,400
Helen Jones	16,475
Mayme Desmond	14,975
Carrie Plank	13,760
Addie Austin	13,415
Ethel Barse	11,125
Gertrude Colegrove	11,075
Gertrude Hill	10,475
Jessie Kilbourn	10,250
Estella Allen	9,760
Mrs. Cora Broughton	9,745
Cathryn Miller	8,955
Mabel Button	8,970
Macie Washburn	6,000
Marion King	5,500
Mary Dwyer	4,500
Vera Tomlinson	4,500
Mary Haggerty	3,500
Carrie Krise	2,000

GAINES MAN MURDERED.

Shot Down By Drunken Woodsman at Cresmont, North Carolina.

The tragic death of George Furman, a woodsman of Gaines, resulting from a bullet wound received during a drunken brawl at Cresmont, N. C., a few days ago, was briefly mentioned in the Gazette last week. The Newport (N. C.) Times gives the following additional particulars of the cold blooded murder of young Furman:

"Last Sunday while standing on the depot platform at Mt. Sterling, N. C., George Furman, a woodsman employed by J. W. Nolan, and William Hill, who was employed by the Haddock-France Lumber Company, became engaged in a difficulty over some trivial matter and Hill, who was considerably under the influence of whiskey, commanded Furman not to step down from the platform or he would get shot, and as Furman was already in the act of doing this the command was not heeded. The result was a bullet wound in the back which passed through the body and then into the right thigh. After Furman was shot, David Sutton, who was also drinking, and is a friend of Hill, pulled his pistol and did some shooting, but it is said that he made no attempt to shoot Furman.

"After Furman was shot he ran a mile to Dr. McMahon's office, where he had his wounds dressed and the ball removed from his thigh, and the doctor, seeing his dangerous condition, rushed him to Knoxville to a hospital, where assisted by Dr. S. M. Miller, an operation was performed which revealed the course of the bullet as above described. Furman died this morning. Hill and Sutton were both committed to jail."

The deceased was about 30 years of age, was unmarried, and about one year ago left for North Carolina with Joseph W. Nolan, a well-known lumber jobber of Middlebury, to work in the woods. He was well-known in Gaines as a genial, quiet sort of a fellow, with powerful physique, but as gentle as a child in manner.

Express Robbers.

A five-pound package from Rochester, by American Express, cost us 45 cents. That is $180 per ton, so the charges include something besides transportation. Did some one say "parcels post?"—Coudersport Journal.

A six-pound package from Rochester by American Express [illegible] 42 cents. Grin and bear it, brother. The only satisfaction or gratification we get is to read occasionally in the daily press an account of a Western passenger train being held up by bold "bandits" who rifled the express company's treasure box of all its valuables. The express companies make good, however, by holding up (robbing) their patrons in the East.

AN INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

Main Street Resident Ignores Notice of Council to Connect With Sewer.

At the regular meeting of the Borough Council last week the Street Commissioner was directed by resolution that in cases where parties have had proper notice to build sidewalks and have failed to comply, that he proceed forthwith to build the walks and add the penalty to the cost, with a view of entering liens against the property owners.

While the honorable body of local officials are engaged in enforcing ordinances perhaps it may not be out of place or order to again suggest that Borough Ordinance No. 81, relating to connection with sewers, be also enforced against the Main street resident who has been given proper official notice but has failed to comply with the same. If the owner of the property does not respect the borough law, why should not the party be compelled to pay the fine of $50 just the same as other property owners and taxpayers?

Section 2 of Borough Ordinance No. 81, declares that in case any property owner shall neglect or refuse to connect with a public sewer, "after sixty days notice from the Burgess and Council to so connect his or her premises with said sewer, the party so offending shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be collected for the use of said borough as other debts are now by law collected, and the Burgess and Council have the right to enter upon said premises and have the same connected with said sewer as herein provided, and to collect the cost hereof as a sewerage tax from the property owner, either by personal action or by lien against the premises in the manner prescribed in the second and third sections of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 15th, 1889, entitled 'An Act to enforce Boroughs to adopt and construct sewerage systems and to assess and collect the cost thereof.'"

Why should this particular person or individual, residing on the principal street of the town—adjoining a church property and within a stone's throw of the county buildings—be permitted to use a cesspool for over a quarter of a century, menacing the health of the neighbor residents in particular and the community in general, while the borough officials give notice to residents of Riberolle street—one of the side and less important streets—that they must connect with the sewer?

Why not treat all alike? Why not permit the residents of Riberolle and other streets to make use of cesspools instead of connecting with the sewer? It is much cheaper. Why make fish of one and a goat of another? Why not enforce the local law in one case as well as another? It's up to you, Mr. Councilman!

Less than a month ago the much-talked of Main street resident, who is permitted to use a cesspool with the main sewer less than 30 feet from the residence, was notified by the borough authorities to connect up with the sewer. Upon advice of his client the attorney, who represents the property owner and estate, engaged two men to dig the ditch for the sewer and also arranged with a hardware firm to do the necessary plumbing.

After the workmen had completed the ditch for a distance of about eight feet they were directed by the property owner to cease further operations and fill up the ditch, the owner having been advised that "it was unnecessary."

Members of the Borough Council of Wellsboro, perform your duty, without fear or favor, and in accordance with the solemn obligation you took when inducted into office.

The Methodist Conference.

The Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene for its one hundredth session at Rochester, N. Y., next Wednesday, Sept. 28th. The Conference will go to Lyons in a body on Friday, Sept. 30th, where appropriate centennial exercises will be held and a tablet unveiled near the spot where the Conference was organized one hundred years ago.

At the official board meeting last Friday evening there was an unanimous request for the return of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst for another year to the local church. Dr. Parkhurst will leave Monday for the seat of the Conference. Mrs. Parkhurst was elected a delegate to the Laymen's Convention.

Farewell Party to Pastor.

Little Marsh, Sept. 21.—A number from this place took in the fair at Westfield last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brownell and children and Wren Cooper, of Knoxville, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cooper.

A farewell party was given to Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Collings at the parsonage on Friday evening. About 40 were present.

Elmer Clark is quite sick.

Mrs. H. Cooper spent part of the past week in Wellsboro and took in the Commissioners' Convention.

Dr. A. H. Glover had business in Whitesville on Saturday.

FIREBUGS TRAPPED BY WOMAN.

Middlebury Man and Woman Held on Charge of Burning Barns.

A highly sensational case developed last week with the arrest of Dryden Pope and Mrs. Mary E. London, of Middlebury, on the charge of arson. Sheriff Goodspeed made the arrest Thursday afternoon and the prisoners were brought here in the evening and lodged in jail.

On the night of March 17, 1909, the barns on the Seeley Brothers' farm in Middlebury were burned together with 17 cows, 45 tons of hay, a quantity of grain and farm implements. The fire had all the evidences of incendiarism, and the Seeley brothers have since been diligently working on the case to secure positive evidence against the suspected firebugs. With the aid of a female detective from Philadelphia their efforts have finally been rewarded with success.

Mrs. London and Mr. Pope were arraigned before Justice O. H. Davis on Friday morning. The prisoners were represented by Watrous, Marsh & Channel and the plaintiff by Sherwood & Owlett. The Justice's room was well filled with witnesses and interested spectators.

William Seeley was the first witness sworn. After relating the details of the fire and how the neighbors had saved his horse barn from destruction, he testified substantially as follows: Allen London and his wife lived for a time in the tenant house on his farm; that Pope went there to board; that London soon left and after a time he ordered the woman and Pope to vacate. They moved up the road 100 rods to a house on the Starkey farm where they lived at the time of the fire. He further explained how he found foot tracks in the frozen snow through a tobacco field to Starkey's line. He also testified to having his dog tied in a shed three weeks before the fire and one morning Pope came through that way, one hour after which he found the dog dead.

Jay Seeley, a nephew of the plaintiff, corroborated the testimony of his uncle regarding the details of the fire and the foot tracks leading to the house on the Starkey farm occupied by the defendants.

The female detective from Philadelphia was the next witness sworn. She swore that she arrived at Middlebury Center last week Tuesday and went to the house occupied by Dryden Pope and Mrs. London. She represented herself as an agent for dress goods and showed her line to Mrs. London, who appeared pleased with them. She asked to remain all night and was permitted to do so.

The next day, Wednesday, the detective said she pretended she was ill and was unable to leave. During the course of the day she engaged Mrs. London in conversation and told her that she had a brother in Philadelphia who owned a drug store insured for $8,000. The visitor said she could get the money if she had the nerve to burn the place. The supposed agent offered to give any one half of the insurance who would do the job. Mrs. London fell into the trap and volunteered for the work. The detective asked her if she had had any experience and she replied that she had burned the Seeley brothers' barns.

The detective further testified that when she asked the London woman what part Pope had taken in the burning of the buildings that she replied that he went along and fed poisoned meat to the watch dog while she fired the barn.

At the close of the evidence Mr. Channell made a plea to release Pope on the grounds that no direct or positive evidence had been offered connecting him with the transaction. Justice Davis ruled to the contrary, however, and held both defendants without bail for their appearance before the grand jury next week.

A Peach of a Story.

A Wellsboro lady who is rather particular in her dress unfortunately got peach stain on the front of an expensive linen gown one day last week. From a cook book, which tells how to cook linen dresses to the proper consistency to get out such things as peach stains, she gathered information that gave her three hours work on the dress, after which she spread it out on the grass at the side of the rear porch, where the sun might get at it and bleach out the stains, assisted by the stuff she had rubbed into the cloth.

They had peaches for supper, and her one maid, a lady who frequently became tired when there was anything to do about the house, gathered all the peachstones and parings together and dumped them over the rear porch lattice into the yard.

As a matter of course, when her mistress went to take in the dress, she found it covered with parings and peachstones. The maid took wings and flew the coop for parts unknown.

—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, has made a very important announcement in connection with State Health Department's crusade against the "White plague." He states that an antitoxin for tuberculosis has been discovered and has been experimented with to such extent that he can announce that it works a cure when used upon patients who are in the first stages of the disease as well as acting as a preventive in other cases.

COMMISSIONERS' CONVENTION.

Interesting and Profitable Sessions of County Officials Held Last Week.

The annual convention of the State County Commissioners' Association held in Wellsboro last week proved a very profitable and interesting gathering, nothwithstanding the attendance was not as large as anticipated. Over 125 delegates, representing 44 of the 67 counties of the State, were present and manifested much interest in the several sessions of the convention. The visitors also expressed themselves as highly pleased with the hospitality and good cheer extended them by the citizens and county officials during their stay in Wellsboro.

At the session last Wednesday morning over 100 representatives of the Association responded when the meeting was called to order by President P. H. Dewy.

Hon. Robert K. Young, solicitor for the Tioga county Board of Commissioners, eulogized the Lycoming Good Roads Association, which offers prizes for the best maintained roads, and urged similar organizations in all counties.

President Dewey, of the Association, offered two complete legislative acts, one creating the office of county superintendent of roads, to be paid out of the State Treasury, the other requiring repairs on roads built with State aid to be wholly paid for by the State. Both were unanimously adopted and referred to the legislative committee.

Ex-Chief Engineer Anton Hardt, of the Fall Brook railroad, gave a practical talk on bridge inspection, followed by Judge David Cameron on the duties and privileges of a commissioner. In the course of his remarks Judge Cameron fervently said, "God bless Roosevelt." In an instant the convention was on its feet, as if responding to an electric shock. Pandemonium reigned. It was such a noise as is heard at a national convention. The cheers made the historic court house rock. Such a burst of enthusiasm has not been witnessed there since the Civil War times. It was more than five minutes before the cheering subsided and the speaker could resume.

At the afternoon session Hon. F. H. Rockwell spoke of the influence of the automobile in securing good roads, and "Good Roads" Jones, the latter a member of the Legislature from Susquehanna, address the convention.

State Highway Commissioner Hunter was the last speaker of the afternoon, delivering a very interesting and instructive address on the "State's Highways."

At adjournment the Tioga County Automobile Association gave the Commissioners a country automobile ride, closing a very remarkable day.

The closing session on Thursday morning was addressed by Hon. R. K. Young, who made astounding revelations concerning the evasion of personal property tax in Pennsylvania. He declared that a billion dollars in personal property is escaping taxation in the State every year, and urged greater vigilance to bring about reforms. He presented startling figures of the revenue obtained from personal property, most of which, he said, eventually reverts to county treasuries. Among other important things Mr. Young said:

"It is a laudable ambition for every Board of County Commissioners to desire to see the County's debt reduced without increasing the millage rate of levy, or if you are fortunate enough to be out of debt, it is still pleasanter for a board of County Commissioners to be able to reduce the millage because less money is needed for the ordinary expenses of the County Government. But with the various demands that are made by reason of the natural development of society along charitable and eleemosinary lines, the quickened sympathies of people with reference to the poor, the indigent, the infirm, and the crippled, the increased cost of the necessaries of life, with the decreased acreage for taxation in some counties, makes the problem a serious one and requires the best exercise of financial and business ability with a board of County Commissioners, be they ever so conscientious, are able to bring to bear upon the subject.

"I mention decreased acreage as being one of the elements of embarassment. This is literally true, not only because of the purchases by the State for Forest reservation, but by reason of the fact that in the North Tier and the Sounthern Tier of counties and in many other parts of the State for that matter, substantial sums were within the present generation, collected from unseated lands bearing primeval forests, which have now been removed, leaving the land practically worthless and therefore not a fruitful source of income to the County Treasury.

"So that we see that the problem of reducing either a bonded indebtedness, if one happens to exist, or a millage rate although consummation devoutly to be wished is a difficult one to attain. Let me offer a suggestion, not new, but one which cannot be too often emphasized. I think that the most fruitful field of endeavor to bring about desired results is a vigorous campaign against personal property subject to taxation for county purposes. It seems to me as the local assessors if they are

(Continued on page eight.)

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Summary of the Local Events and Happenings of the Past Week.

—Reuben E. Cleveland, the bridge contractor, has moved his family from Covington to Mansfield.

—At an auction sale in Sullivan the other day a young calf brought $48 and a 4-year-old cow $148.

—Five cases of infantile paralysis are reported at the State Department of Health from Tioga county.

—John Innes, a Canton farmer, has a corn field with stalks fourteen feet high, the ears on which cannot be picked by one standing on the ground.

—The Clinton county Sheriff has advertised a grave yard in Lock Haven to be sold under the hammer next month. Many bodies have reposed in the cemetery for a century.

—Miss Bertha Barnes, of Lawrenceville, and Frank Andrews, of DuBois, Pa., will be married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Barnes, next Wednesday.

—One of the new features introduced at the Mansfield Fair this week is a "nursery," in which mothers may check their infants and go out and do the midway and other attractions.

—O. B. Miles, a well-known druggist of Westfield, has gone to Towanda, where he has accepted a position. Mr. Miles is a registered pharmacist and has had long experience in the drug business.

—Messrs. D. W. VanWegen and F. A. Raymond, two of Coudersport's best known business men, were swindled out of $1,000 each by W. J. Wright, of Buffalo, a stock salesman and promoter of Cobalt mining stock.

—A few days ago three horses belonging to Wesley Briggs, of Sabinsville, while in the pasture, were attacked by a swarm of bees. People tried to get the animals into a barn, but the animals were crazy from torture and were stung to death.

—Union county boasts of a big snake. It has been seen on the south side of White Deer mountain, just west of White Deer, by several persons. It is said to be about 30 feet long and is thought to be one of the snakes which escaped when Walter Main's circus train was wrecked some time ago.

—Verhl, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stephenson, of Westfield, died very suddenly Monday morning. She was taken suddenly ill with severe pains in the top of her head and only lived about one-half hour. The cause of her sudden death was pronounced hemorrhage of the brain.

—Playing with a box of matches which she had taken from a shelf in the kitchen, Josephine Delog, three years old, of Cammal, last Friday set fire to a flimsy muslin dress she wore, and was so severely burned that she died on a New York Central train that was taking her to Williamsport for admittance to the city hospital.

—A peach orchard at Trout Run, Lycoming county, will yield about 10,000 baskets, or 5,000 bushels, this season. This big-paying investment is the result of five years work in transforming a little rocky hillside farm, out of which the owner annually eked a few bushels of wheat, corn or oats, into a wealth-producing orchard.

—Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Mastin, of Westfield, will sail next month for Naples. From Naples they will tour through Rome, Venice and other important places of Southern Europe and then will go to Vienna, where the Doctor will take a special course in medicine operative surgery and microscopy. They expect to be absent about six months.

—At Williamsport last week Mr. and Mrs. John H. Steele were sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, the former having been found guilty upon a charge of larceny and the latter upon a charge of receiving stolen money. A Newberry man was relieved of a sum of $100 and the money was found later by a constable in a rat of Mrs. Steele's hair.

—H. M. Horton, a Mansfield boy, who for several years has been connected with the DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, has been at Hammondsport, N. Y., the past week, fitting aeroplanes of the Curtiss type with wireless instruments. During a recent trial flight at Sheepshead Bay Horton was able to send a clear wireless message to land stations.

—Convicted of having set fire and destroyed the barn and granary of his brother-in-law, George Stiles, on the night of July 8 last, John Hammond, of Galeton, was last week sentenced by Judge Ormerod to an indeterminate sentence of from two and a half to ten years in the penitentiary. The trial was one of the most sensational heard in Potter county in a long time.

—People from Tioga county who would fool with the Capitol park squirrels at Harrisburg had best beware, if the experience of a boy who got gay with a "Billie" the other day is anything to go by. This boy gave a squirrel a peanut, and when the animal turned to bury it he pulled the bushy tail. Like lightning the squirrel whirled around and bit his thumb clear through.

The Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

TERMS, $1.50 Per Year in Advance

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

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The MAN in LOWER TEN

by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
AUTHOR of THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE
ILLUSTRATIONS by M. G. KETTNER
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"You Don't Think He Locked the Door Himself?"

SYNOPSIS.

Lawrence Blakeley, lawyer, goes to Pittsburg with the forged notes in the Bronson case to get the deposition of John Gilmore, millionaire. In the latter's home he is attracted by a picture of a young girl, whom the millionaire explains is his granddaughter. A lady requests Blakeley to buy her a Pullman ticket. He gives her lower eleven and retains lower ten. He finds a drunken man in lower ten and retires in lower nine. He awakens in lower seven and finds his clothes and bag missing. The man in lower ten is found murdered. Circumstantial evidence points to both Blakeley and the unknown man who had exchanged clothes with him. Blakeley becomes interested in a girl in blue. The train is wrecked. Blakeley is rescued from the burning car by the girl in blue. His arm is broken. They go to the Carter place for breakfast. The girl proves to be Alison West, his partner's sweetheart. Her peculiar actions mystify the lawyer. She drops her gold bag and Blakeley puts it in his pocket. Blakeley returns home. He finds that he is under surveillance. Moving pictures of the train taken just before the wreck reveal to Blakeley a man leaping from the train with his stolen grip. Blakeley learns that a man named Sullivan leaped from the train near M—— and sprained his ankle. He stayed some time at the Carter place.

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"Was the name Blakeley?" I asked.

"It might have been—I can't say. But the man wasn't there, and there was a lot of noise. I couldn't hear well. Then in half an hour down came the other twin to say the gentleman was taking on awful and didn't want the message sent."

"He's gone, of course?"

"Yes. Limped down here in about three days and took the noon train for the city."

It seemed a certainty now that our man, having hurt himself somewhat in his jump, had stayed quietly in the farm house until he was able to travel. But, to be positive, we decided to visit the Carter place.

I gave the station agent a five-dollar bill, which he rolled up with a couple of others and stuck in his pocket. I turned as we got to a bend in the road, and he was looking curiously after us.

It was not until we had climbed the hill and turned onto the road to the Carter place that I realized where we were going. Although we approached it from another direction, I knew the farm house at once. It was the one where Alison West and I had breakfasted nine days before. With a new restraint between us, I did not tell McKnight. I wondered afterward if he had suspected it. I saw him looking hard at the gatepost which had figured in one of our mysteries, but he asked no questions. Afterward he grew almost taciturn, for him, and let me do most of the talking.

We opened the front gate of the Carter place and went slowly up the walk. Two ragged youngsters, alike even to freckles and squints, were playing in the yard.

"Is your mother around?" I asked.

"In the front room. Walk in," they answered in identical tones.

As we got to the porch we heard voices, and stopped. I knocked, but the people within, engaged in animated, rather one-sided conversation, did not answer.

"'In the front room. Walk in,'" quoted McKnight, and did so.

In the stuffy farm parlor two people were sitting. One, a pleasant-faced woman with a checked apron, rose, somewhat embarrassed, to meet us. She did not know me, and I was thankful. But our attention was riveted on a little man who was sitting before a table, writing busily. It was Hotchkiss!

He got up when he saw us, and had the grace to look uncomfortable.

"Such an interesting case," he said nervously, "I took the liberty—"

"Look here," said McKnight suddenly, "did you make any inquiries at the station?"

"A few," he confessed. "I went to the theater last night—I felt the need of a little relaxation, and the sight of a picture there, a cinematograph affair, started a new line of thought. Probably the same clew brought you gentlemen. I learned a good bit from the station agent."

"The son-of-a-gun," said McKnight. "And you paid him, I suppose?"

"I gave him five dollars," was the apologetic answer.

Mrs. Carter, hearing sounds of strife in the yard, went out and Hotchkiss folded up his papers.

"I think the identity of the man is established," he said. "What number of hat do you wear, Mr. Blakeley?"

"Seven and a quarter," I replied.

"Well, it's only piling up evidence," he said cheerfully. "On the night of the murder you wore gray silk underclothing, with the second button of the shirt missing. You had marked it in gilt letters inside, and there was a very minute hole in the toe of one black sock."

"Hush," McKnight protested. "If word gets to Mrs. Klopton that Mr. Blakeley was wrecked, or robbed, or whatever it was, with a button missing and a hole in one sock, she'll retire to the Old Ladies' home. I've heard her threaten it."

Mr. Hotchkiss was without a sense of humor. He regarded McKnight gravely and went on:

"I've been up in the room where the man lay while he was unable to get away, and there is nothing there. But I found what may be a possible clew [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] some are missing. I am not discouraged, however."

He spread out some bits of yellow paper, and we bent over them curiously. It was something like this:

Man with p—— Get——
Br——

We spelled it out slowly.

"Now," Hotchkiss announced, "I make it something like this: The 'p—' is one of two things, pistol—you remember the little pearl-handled affair belonging to the murdered man—or is it pocketbook. I am inclined to the latter view, as the pocketbook had been disturbed and the pistol had not."

I took the piece of paper from the table and scrawled four words on it.

"Now," I said, rearranging them, "it happens, Mr. Hotchkiss, that I found one of these pieces of the telegram on the train. I thought it had been dropped by some one else, you see, but that's immaterial. Arranged this way it almost makes sense. Fill out that 'p—' with the rest of the word, as I imagine it, and it makes 'papers,' and add this scrap and you have:

"'Man with papers (in) lower ten, car seven. Get (them).'"

McKnight slapped Hotchkiss on the back.

"You're a trump," he said. "Br—is Bronson, of course. It's almost too easy. You see, Mr. Blakeley here engaged lower ten, but found it occupied by the man who was later murdered there. The man who did the thing was a friend of Bronson's, evidently, and in trying to get the papers we have the motive for the crime."

"There are still some things to be explained," Mr. Hotchkiss wiped his glasses and put them on. "For one thing, Mr. Blakeley, I am puzzled by that bit of chain."

I did not glance at McKnight. I felt that the hands with which I was gathering up the bits of torn paper were shaking. It seemed to me that this astute little man was going to drag in the girl in spite of me.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A New World.

Hotchkiss jotted down the bits of telegram and rose.

"Well," he said, "we've done something. We've found where the murderer left the train; we know what day he went to Baltimore, and, most important of all, we have a motive for the crime."

"It seems the irony of fate," said McKnight, getting up, "that a man should kill another man for certain papers he is supposed to be carrying, and he hasn't got them after all. Able to throw suspicion on another man by changing berths and getting out bag and baggage, and then, by the merest fluke of chance, take with him in the valise he changed for his own the very notes he was after. It was a bit of luck for him."

[illegible] heard of the wreck? And what about the telephone message the station agent sent? You remember they tried to countermand it and with some excitement."

"We will ask him those questions when we get him," McKnight said. We were on the unrailed front porch by that time, and Hotchkiss had put away his notebook. The mother of the twins followed us to the steps.

"Dear me," she explained volubly, "and to think I was forgetting to tell you! I put the young man to bed with a spice poultice on his ankle. My mother's ways were a firm believer in spice poultices. [illegible] I took the children and [illegible]

[illegible] keep half [illegible] soap and water [illegible] better than liquor after a shock [illegible]

McKnight was whistling under his breath, staring down across the field to where a break in the woods showed a half dozen telegraph poles, the line of the railroad.

"It must have been 12 o'clock when we got back; I wanted the children to see everything, because it isn't likely they'll ever see another wreck like that. Rows of—"

"About 12 o'clock," I broke in, "and what then?"

"The young man upstairs was awake," she went on, "hammering at his door like all possessed. And it was locked on the outside!" She paused to enjoy her sensation.

"I would like to see that lock," Hotchkiss said promptly, but for some reason the woman demurred. "I will bring the key down," she said and disappeared. When she returned she held out an ordinary door key of the cheapest variety.

"We had to break the lock," she volunteered, "and the key didn't turn up for two days. Then one of the twins found the turkey gobbler trying to swallow it. It has been washed since," she hastened to assure Hotchkiss, who showed an inclination to drop it.

"You don't think he locked the door himself and threw the key out of the window?" the little man asked.

"The windows are covered with mosquito netting, nailed on. The mister blamed it on the children, and it might have been Obadiah. He's the quiet kind, and you never know what he's about."

"He's about to strangle, isn't he," McKnight remarked lazily, "or is that Obadiah?"

Mrs. Carter picked the boy up and inverted him, talking amiably all the time. "He's always doing it," she said, giving him a shake. "Whenever we miss anything we look to see if Obadiah's black in the face." She gave another shake, and the quarter I had given him shot out as if blown from a gun. Then we prepared to go back to the station.

From where I stood I could look into the cheery farm kitchen, where Alison West and I had eaten our al fresco breakfast. I looked at the table with mixed emotions, and then, gradually, the meaning of something on it penetrated my mind. Still in its papers, evidently just opened, was a hat box, and protruding over the edge of the box was a streamer of vivid green ribbon.

On the plea that I wished to ask Mrs. Carter a few more questions, I let the others go on. I watched them down the flagstone walk; saw McKnight stop and examine the gate posts and saw, too, the quick glance he threw back at the house. Then I turned to Mrs. Carter.

"I would like to speak to the young lady upstairs," I said.

She threw up her hands with a quick gesture of surrender. "I've done all I could," she exclaimed. "She won't like it very well, but—she's in the room over the parlor."

I went eagerly up the ladder-like stairs, to the rag-carpeted hall. Two doors were open, showing interiors of four-poster beds and high bureaus. The door of the room over the parlor was almost closed. I hesitated in the hallway; after all, what right had I to intrude on her? But she settled my difficulty by throwing open the door and facing me.

"I—I beg your pardon, Miss West," I stammered. "It has just occurred to me that I am unpardonably rude. I saw the hat downstairs and I—I guessed—"

"The hat!" she said. "I might have known. Does Richey know I am here?"

"I don't think so." I turned to go down the stairs again. Then I halted. "The fact is," I said, in an attempt at justification, "I'm in rather a mess these days, and I'm apt to do irresponsible things. It is not impossible that I shall be arrested, in a day or so, for the murder of Simon Harrington."

She drew her breath in sharply. "Murder!" she echoed. "Then they have found you after all!"

"I don't regard it as anything more than—er—inconvenient," I lied. "They can't convict me, you know. Almost all the witnesses are dead."

She was not deceived for a moment. She came over to me and stood, both hands on the rail of stair. "I know just how grave it is," she said quietly. "My grandfather will not leave one stone unturned, and he can be terrible—terrible. But"—she looked directly into my eyes as I stood below her on the stairs—"the time may come—soon—when I can help you. I'm afraid I shall not want to; I'm a dreadful coward, Mr. Blakeley. But—I will." She tried to smile.

"I wish you would let me help you," I said unsteadily. "Let us make it a bargain; each help the other!"

The girl shook her head with a sad little smile. "I am only as unhappy as I deserve to be," she said. And when I protested and took a step toward her she retreated, with her hands out before her.

"Why don't you ask me all the questions you are thinking?" she demanded, with a catch in her voice. "Oh, I know them. Or are you afraid to ask?"

I looked at her, at the lines around her eyes, at the drawn look about her mouth. Then I held out my hand. "Afraid!" I said, as she gave me hers. "There is nothing in God's green earth I am afraid of, save of trouble for you. To ask questions would be to imply a lack of faith. I ask you nothing. Some day, perhaps, you will come to me yourself and let me help you."

The next moment I was out in the golden sunshine, the birds were singing carols of joy; I walked dizzily through rainbow-colored clouds; past the twins, cherubs now, swinging on the gate. It was a new world into which I stepped from the Carter farmhouse that morning, for—I had kissed her!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Public Health

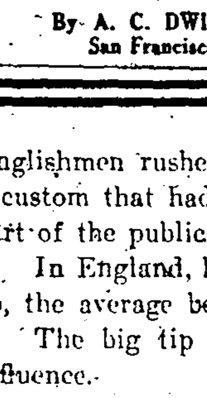
Disease of Dog Menace to Great Degree

By AUSTIN PETERS, Boston

IN a consideration of the dog as a menace to the public health there is one disease above all others to be looked upon as particularly dangerous, and that is rabies. Other possible sources of mischief are trivial and insignificant in comparison with this disease peculiar to the dog and dog family, of which he is the principal disseminator. The virus of rabies is conveyed by his saliva into wounds inflicted by his bite, or even into any fresh cut on the face or hands of a person into which the saliva may be introduced by licking.

At times when cases of rabies are rare among dogs there is very little danger to the health of the community from hydrophobia, but every twelve or fifteen years a surplus population of extra susceptible canines accumulates, and then some dog or dogs with rabies start an outbreak which becomes almost epizootic. Under these conditions the dog becomes a menace to the public health to a much greater degree than the misinformed generally realize.

One of these periodical outbreaks of rabies has been taking place in Massachusetts during the past five years, but present indications are that it is about over, as very few cases have been reported to the cattle bureau during the past months.



There was not an authentic case of rabies in Massachusetts from September, 1903, until November, 1904. During the winter of 1904 and 1905 a few cases occurred in various localities, and by the spring of 1905 the outbreak was well under way, attaining its height in 1907, since which time it has gradually declined until the disease has again nearly disappeared.

Not Ripe for "No-Tip" Hotel

By A. C. DWIGHT, San Francisco

I don't believe that the "no-tip" hotel which has been opened in London and which has met with extraordinary success in the British metropolis will be speedily duplicated in this country.

The venture in London was started during my presence there, and I can bear witness to the enormous crowd that sought to be entertained in a house where the acceptance of a tip by an employee will mean his discharge. Still, as I said, the same project will not be attempted over here, unless the tipping evil (and it is an evil) assumes worse proportions than at present.

Englishmen rushed to the new place because they had become sore over a custom that had behind it centuries of observance and of which a big part of the public had heartily wearied.

In England, however, they do not tip nearly so lavishly as Americans do, the average being, say, sixpence, or 12 cents, against 25 cents here.

The big tip of this country has unquestionably had a corrupting influence.

It has made a host of employees utterly indifferent to the comfort of the man who is not able to give fat gratuities.

The bestower of small tips in most cities is treated with contempt and gets no thanks from the recipient.

Again the recipient of big tips develops a lust and greed that knows no bounds.

He is never satisfied with the size of his donation and always thinks it should have been more.

Bad as the whole system is, it might be worse; and, thank heaven, we have not yet adopted the British nuisance of giving tips to policemen and clerks in stores.

Origin of Ridicule for Red Headed People

By CAROLINE EPHRAIMS, Baltimore

It has always been a mystery to me where the ridicule and "kidding" of the red-haired person originated.

Why are they so sensitive about it? What started the thing, anyway?

If you are red-headed you can go into the backwoods where people live who have never seen a railroad train, and don't know a "hobble skirt" from a bag of potatoes, but if you don't keep quiet they will inform you that you have red hair.

I saw some criticism in one of our magazines of some prominent people, and all the flaws they could find in one poor woman was that she was red-headed. Is this certain type of people particularly homely, or do some of these "has beens" want to pick at us?

A "maiden lady" recently begged my pardon for mentioning red hair in my presence. I felt like telling her that if she had shown up a little brighter the desirable bachelors might not have passed her by.

We will try and bear up under the affliction.

Women Make Many Grimaces While Talking

By W. R. NIETSPE, Chicago

Why do so many American women twist their features when talking?

The writer, who hails from another continent originally, but who has been a resident of Chicago for a number of years past, has observed that in the majority of instances women here express their feelings almost as much by facial expression as by actual speech.

It does not seem to matter who or what they may be—rich, poor, invalids, athletes, middle-aged or jolly girls, home grown or imported—they all seem to get the habit. Is it the climate or what?

Turned Tables on Root

Secretary's Familiar Little Remark Didn't Seem as Funny as It Used To.

Senator Depew told a little story on himself and Senator Root in his speech at the dinner in Washington to Mr. Root by the New York Republican congressional delegation.

"When Root was secretary of state," said Senator Depew, "I went over to see him and asked him if he couldn't do something for me in the line of consular appointments. He said: 'Senator, I'm sorry. I would like to do something for New York, but (and Mr. Root picked up a paper from his desk) I see that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent.'

"Well," continued Senator Depew, "I kept going to see Senator Root for a year. Every time I went to see him he would remind me that New York's quota was exceeded by 14 per cent. Finally I said: 'Mr. Secretary, [illegible] a great statesman, but [illegible]'

[illegible]

[illegible] document file) I find that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent.'"

He Could Not Recommend It.

The editor of the Franklin Argus was seated at his desk busily engaged in writing a fervid editorial on the necessity of building a new walk to the cemetery, when a battered specimen of the tramp printer entered the office.

"Mornin', boss!" said the caller. "Got any work for a 'print'?"

"I have," answered the editor. "You happened in just right this time. I've got only a boy to help me in the office and I need a man to set type for about a week. I have to make a trip out west. You can take off your coat and begin right now. I start tomorrow morning."

"All right," said the typographical tourist, removing his coat. "What road are you going to travel on?"

"The N. Y. & Z.," replied the editor. "I've never been on it. Know anything about it?"

[illegible]

[illegible] —Youth's Companion.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

OSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR TION, BY THE GENERAL AS-LY OF THE COMMONWEALTH ENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISH-Y ORDER OF THE SECRETARY HE COMMONWEALTH, IN PUR-CE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE TITUTION.

Number One.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

sing an amendment to section twen-ix of article five of the Constitution he Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

olved (if the Senate concur), That ollowing amendment to section twen-x of article five of the Constitution ennsylvania be, and the same is here-proposed, in accordance with the eenth article thereof:—

at section 26 of Article V., which s as follows: "Section 26. All laws re-g to courts shall be general and of orm operation, the organization, sdiction, and powers of all courts of same class or grade, so far as regul-d by law, and the force and effect of process and judgments of such courts, ll be uniform; and the General Assem-is hereby prohibited from creating er courts to exercise the powers vested this Constitution in the judges of the urts of Common Pleas and Orphans' urts," be amended so that the same all read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts all be general and of uniform opera-on, and the organization, jurisdiction, d powers of all courts of the same class grade, so far as regulated by law, and e force and effect of the process and dgments of such courts, shall be uni-orm; but, notwithstanding any provi-ions of this Constitution, the General ssembly shall have full power to estab-sh new courts, from time to time, as the ame may be needed in any city or coun-y, and to prescribe the powers and ju-isdiction thereof, and to increase the umber of judges in any courts now ex-isting or hereafter created, or to reorgan-ize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed neces-sary for the orderly and efficient adminis-tration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Consti-tution of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, so as to eliminate the require-ment of payment of taxes as a qualifi-cation of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representa-tives concur), That the following amend-ment to the Constitution of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the follow-ing qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have re-moved therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the elec-tion.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Consti-tution of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Penn-sylvania be, and the same is hereby, pro-posed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said sec-tion, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadel-phia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respect-ively as the court of common pleas num-ber one, number two, number three, number four and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where no establishment of an additional court is herein prohibited by law, may be in-creased, from time to time, and whenev-er such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of com-mon pleas without designating the num-ber of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the busi-ness among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive juris-diction thereof, subject to change of venue as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of com-mon pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such juris-diction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as pro-vided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January suc-ceeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Penn-sylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is pro-posed as an amendment to the Constitu-tion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated dis-trict, except as herein provided, shall nev-er exceed seven per centum upon the as-sessed value of the taxable property there-in, nor shall any such municipality or dis-trict incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valu-ation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valu-ation, may be authorized by law to in-crease the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and coun-ty of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in ex-cess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the pow-er of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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PICK UP LUNCHEON

SHOWING USE THAT MAY BE MADE OF LEFT-OVERS.

Canned Salmon Salad an Always Acceptable Picnic Dish—Many Methods That May Be Employed to Utilize Tongue.

Canned Salmon Salad.—From canned salmon or a boiled left-over of the fresh fish a delicious salad is available for a warm day's luncheon.

Flake a pound of it into small pieces with a silver fork. Mix care-fully into this a tablespoonful each of capers, olives and gherkin pickles chopped fine. Arrange the mixture on white lettuce leaves, garnish with thes yolks of hard-boiled eggs and cover with mayonnaise. Decorate with little touches of aspic jelly if this is at hand.

This is a foreign recipe "choicely good."

On a day when a rather substantial course is wanted to accompany the roast try the following original recipe of peppers with pasta: One quart of tomatoes, three peppers sliced fine. Let them simmer together two hours. Boil tender in salted water a package of spaghetti and brown well three good-sized onions in a little rendered beef suet. When the spaghetti is ten-der drain it, add tomatoes and onions. Let boil two minutes. Serve with gra-ted cheese.

Tongue as a Left-Over.—To many housewives cold boiled tongue does not present itself as a left-over suscepti-ble of metamorphosis. If no longer sightly for slicing it must be dis-carded.

Yet to the initiated a cold boiled tongue which would not be appetizing sliced is most piquant when creamed.

Cut the meat into small bits, remove all skin and gristle and heat up in a cream sauce. Serve on rounds of toast or fried bread or in individual dishes with bread and butter sand-wiches.

In suburban places where fresh bon-bons are not always obtainable on short notice a good recipe for a home-made sweet is often treasure trove to the house mother.

Peppermint is an excellent digestive in addition to its tastiness and in some form is universally liked.

Peppermint drops with fruit are something of a novelty and are not dif-ficult to accomplish in the home kitchen.

In a quarter cup of lukewarm water soak one ounce of gum tragacanth until it becomes tender. Wring dry in a straining cloth and knead with the hand, adding five drops oil of pepper-mint. Continue to work it until white and elastic. Work in little by little 2½ cups of confectioners' sugar and one-half cupful each of dates, raisins and candied peels (orange and lemon equal quantity), mixed and chopped fine.

Roll on a marble slab, pastry board or strip of canvas, using the sugar in lieu of flour. Roll to the thickness of half a dollar, stamp out and place on waxed paper in a warm room until dry.

For the Housewife.

A suspected sample of ground cof-fee may be tested in this way: Place a teaspoon of the coffee in a wineglass containing water. If a part floats and a part sinks it is adulterated.

If soot falls upon the carpet or rug do not attempt to sweep until it has been covered thickly with dry salt. It can then be swept up properly, and not a stain or smear will be left.

When boiling milk put two table-spoonfuls of water in the pan first, and let it boil. Milk boiled in this way will never burn the bottom of the saucepan.

If salt is sprinkled over the range before frying is commenced there will be no disagreeable odor if the fat spatters over.

Baking Powder Biscuit.

Sift two cupfuls flour into a basin, add half a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; then sift it again, then rub one table-spoonful of butter and one tablespoon-ful of lard finely into it with the tips of the fingers. Add cold milk enough to make a soft dough; turn it on a floured board, do not knead much, roll out half an inch thick, cut into cakes, prick them with a fork, lay on a greased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven, sensible about 20 minutes.

G. O. P. LEADERS IN A WRECK.

VOTERS IN REVOLT

REAL MEANING OF "INSURGENT" MOVEMENT.

Opportunity for Democratic Party to Serve the People by the Restoration of Good Government.

The repudiation of the regular Re-publicans in the states of the middle west means the same thing exactly as was indicated by the election of Foss in Massachusetts. It means that the voters are seeking instruments who will carry out their will at Washing-ton in those respects in which the Republican organization has allied it-self with the classes against the masses. It means that the masters have reached that state of mind in which if one servant or set of serv-ants will not execute their bidding, they will turn to another. It means that the general public has at last been driven to understanding of the real purposes of the league so long ex-isting between syndicated greed and political treachery, and that in former Republican strongholds the men who want office must bottom their claims to it upon allegiance to the people rather than on thick and thin loyalty to party shibboleths and emblems. It means that in the next congress the Democratic representatives, instead of having to contend with a solid Re-publican phalanx, will find both in the senate and in the house of repre-sentatives a strong contingent of able men who have been commis-sioned by their constituencies to defy ring domination and caucus dictation and to treat as their first duty the effecting of those public policies for which the Democracy has been osten-sibly battling for many years.

The Democratic party will be the beneficiary of the political revolu-tion, which is now manifestly in the ascendant, if it can appear in the next congress with a solid column of spokesmen in favor of the one thing on which the public will is now de-termined, the restoration of a govern-ment of, by and for the people and the repeal of all laws which predicate the profits of certain preferred indus-tries on the burdens heaped on that nine-tenths of the country's popula-tion who are discriminated against.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot. (Dem.).

Something Uncle Joe "Forgot."

Among other things that Mr. Can-non told the old settlers of Iroquois county, he said that in the old days dressed hogs sold for $4.50 a hundred and quinine for four dollars an ounce, while now quinine could be bought for 25 cents an ounce. He did not say what the farmer's profit was at $4.50 which is the important part of his hog proposition. As to quinine the allusion was somewhat unfortunate. For it is well known what has con-tributed to the price reduction of that important drug. European govern-ments have systematically cultivated trees from which to get it, and long after they did so, and all Europe was getting the benefit of it, the "stand-patters" of that day in this country in-sisted on maintaining the tariff on quinine so that practically all that was used here was monopolized by a Philadelphia factory, and the price amounted to the world price plus the tariff tax with unceasing regularity. The situation finally became a na-tional scandal and a great outcry against the "blood tax" was made so great that resistance was finally use-less (though it took more hammer-ing than Mr. Cannon and his co-stand-patters have so far got today) and so the tariff tax was repealed. This is why quinine is reduced in price in this country; we are simply allowed to avail ourselves of the world sup-ply. Uncle Joe ought not to ramble so far afield.—Indianapolis News.

The Tariff Justly Blamed.

The minority, or Democratic, re-port of the senate committee on the cost of living gives the tariff law re-cently enacted as one of the main causes for the present sky-scraping cost of living.

It will be remembered that the ma-jority, or Republican, report studious-ly whitewashed the tariff making such indirect reference to its influence upon wages and commodities as to clothe the product of Messrs. Aldrich and Payne in almost vernal inno-cence.

It remains now to be seen what ef-fect the circulation of this report will have on the fall elections.

Indications multiply that the coun-try is going to place reliance upon the Democracy for such revisions as deserve that classification.

With Republicans warring in prac-tically all the pivotal states, the joint report of Senators Johnston, Clarke and Smith ought to make good cam-paign literature.

It seems that Aldrich and Payne placed the rubber and the people lost.—Austin Statesman.

FREE HIDES AND THE TARIFF

Another Republican "Argument" Proved to Have No Basis in Sound Reason.

Defenders of the tariff, especially Senator Lodge, dwell on the fact that with free hides and a reduction of the duty on shoes, prices of shoes have increased. But to argue that this increase proves that the tariff has nothing to do with prices is just as absurd as it would be to say that free trade makes prices higher.

It is true that hides are higher than before the duty was removed, but this increase is due to the de-crease in the supply of beef cattle—the same decrease that has affected the cost of meats. If, with this lim-ited supply of domestic hides, a duty on imports were also imposed, the cost of hides would be still higher.

A factor more important than that of hides enters into the increased cost of shoes. It is the trust that has been formed to control, and does con-trol, shoemaking machinery. This trust owns the patents of practically all machinery that would, under fair competition, make for cheap manufac-ture and cheap shoes. It will not sell its machinery, but lets it out on heavy royalties, recently increased.

Some day the government, in addi-tion to adjusting the tariff to a basis of equity, will prevent the monopoliz-ing of any patent whatsoever. That is to say, it will protect the inventor or pay him consistently for his inven-tion, but it will place that invention at the disposal of all competitors who can make use of it.

Mr. Taft's Mistake.

It is very curious that the president should have made the mistake of at-taching himself to the regulars, or stand-patters, or whatever they may be called. In his Akron speech of about five years ago he showed that all his instincts were for political in-dependence. His campaign speeches committed him to substantial tariff re-duction—except on crockery, which is made in Ohio.

He has said that he found Aldrich and Cannon placed in power by the Republican party, and he simply recog-nized the existing situation. But Al-drich was not established in power by the party. Rhode Island put him in the senate, and his personal influ-ence did the rest. The Republican party in a national sense did not put Cannon in the chair; it was only the Republican members of the house. The president understood perfectly that both Aldrich and Cannon were strongly opposed to that tariff revision which he supported and which the party platform promised.

He ought to have attached his ad-ministration to party leaders who were in accord with himself and the platform.

Tariff Does Advance Prices.

Back in the days of the long ago we used to be assured by the protection-ists that "the foreigner pays the tax," and even yet the majority of the com-mittee to investigate the increased cost of living insists that the tariff does not advance prices, but on the showing of the minority report it is evident that the tariff not only does advance prices, but advances them most in places where the advance can be least easily borne. It appears that the task of defending the tariff is not going to grow easier as the cam-paign proceeds.

The last statue of George III in New York city, pulled down during the revolution, is to be restored, it is said. Why not? The resentment of the stand-patters at unjustifiable taxation against which the revolutionists fought more successfully than their descend-ants ought to be commemorated in some way.

Nebraska to Be Democratic.

The New York Times special cor-respondent in Omaha confidently pre-dicts a Democratic landslide in Nebras-ka this year. In the Sixty-first con-gress Nebraska has four Republican and two Democratic representatives. Because of the row between the Re-publican insurgents and regulars it is believed that six Democratic repre-sentatives will be returned to the next congress. This overturn would be less surprising than a Democratic victory in Maine, which is also predicted by some acute observers on the spot, though with less confidence and some reservations. The one thing certain is that the Maine Democrats are aroused to action and are acting with more spirit and intelligence than they have shown for many years. They have nominated for governor a well-tried public officer and good vote-get-ter, Colonel Plaisted.

Young Mr. Hitchcock, the Wagstaff of the administration in the most recent one delegated to come and as certain what the West is saying and if they really mean it.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"DYSPEPSIA is the stronghold of depravity. An abused and impaired stomach is but another name for the eclipse of faith."

Some Summer Drinks.

Too much cold water is not good to drink during the hot weather. Lemonade and other cooling drinks, if taken in moderation, are both cool-ing and beneficial. The old-time gin-ger water, made by adding a table-spoonful of ginger to a quart of cold water, sweeten to taste with either brown or white sugar. In the old days they used molasses for sweeten-ing and for those who want the old-time twang molasses is still popular.

Another wholesome drink is made of ginger and hops. Boil a handful of hops in a pint of water twenty minutes, then strain, pressing to re-move all the water. Boil together three pounds of sugar, a quarter of a pound of ginger (sliced) and four quarts of water, twenty minutes, let stand until cool, then strain, add the hop water and use when cold.

Gingerade.—Boil together one-quar-ter of a pound of sliced green ginger and two quarts of water and three pounds of sugar twenty minutes. Add a lemon thinly sliced and let stand until lukewarm. Strain, add four quarts of warm water and one-third of a yeast cake, let stand until fer-mented, bottle and keep in a cool place.

Cokos.

Mix together a quarter of a pound each of breakfast cocoa and oatmeal and six ounces of sugar. Pour slowly over it one gallon of boiling water, stirring well. This is ready to use as soon as cold.

Zambumba.

Spread one pound of coarsely ground barley on a pan and brown slightly in the oven, stirring con-stantly. Put into a crock, cover with six quarts of water, cover with a cloth and let stand three or four days until it begins to ferment. Sweeten with brown sugar or honey and serve cold.

Mead.

Take four ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of the essence of sassa-fras, three pints of water, one pint of molasses and three pounds of sugar. Simmer to melt the sugar. Use half a teaspoonful of soda, tea-spoonful of the syrup to half a tum-bler of water.

"LET there be many windows in your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources. Tear away
The blinds of superstition. Let the light
Pour through fair windows, broad as truth itself,
And high as heaven—Tune your ear
To all the wordless music of the stars,
And to the voice of nature; and your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights;
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength. Be not afraid
To thrust aside half truths and grasp the whole."

Summer Vegetables.

So many of our summer vegetables such as peas, string beans, squash, corn and roots are simply boiled and served with butter or milk. With the exception of cabbage and its kin, all vegetables should be cooked in as lit-tle water as possible and used in the sauce when serving as the flavor and nutrient constituents are drawn out in the water during the cooking.

Boiling water should be used to cook all tender vegetables. Change the manner of their serving so that a variety is always on your table. When there is more of the liquid left in cook-ing vegetables than can be used in serving them, save it for soups, stews, and such dishes.

Gold Cake.

Cream half a cup of butter, add one cupful of sifted powdered sugar. Add alternately the beaten yolks of six eggs and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. To two cupfuls of flour add a half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a tube pan and ice with powdered sugar mixed to a paste with lemon juice and the strained yolk of an egg.

Fried Apples and Onions.

Put a slice or two of bacon in a fry-ing pan and when fried crisp remove and add an onion sliced thin, when it is yellow in color, add a cupful of sliced apple and cook all together un-til tender. A little sugar and salt may be added to season. Serve as a vege-table.

Squash Puffs.

Press dry cooked squash through a sieve to each cupful add two table-spoonfuls of butter, four tablespoon-fuls of milk, salt and pepper to taste, and two well beaten yolks. Mix well, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a well buttered mould and bake in a moderate oven until the mix-ture is firm in the center. Turn out carefully and serve with a white sauce.

Nellie Maxwell.

Bread Soup.

This is a favorite German sweet soup that is eaten hot in winter and cold in summer. To make it take stale crusts of rye bread (the amount depends upon the number to serve), cover with water. When soft strain and put the liquid back over the fire with a little butter, a handful of dried currants, a little salt and sugar to taste and a piece of stick cinnamon. Before serving a little lemon juice or vinegar is added. After cooking a few moments the cinnamon may be removed and used another time.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

is marvelously efficient in clearing the skin of impurities and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the complexion, while as a healing agent for sores and wounds it passes all praise. It removes pimples, blotches, eczema and unsightly eruptions, and there is no form of eruptive disease for which this soap has not proved efficacious. In the bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the renowned sulphur springs. Linens and woolens washed with it are rendered superla-tively white, and are disinfected if the material has been exposed to disease germs. The value of sulphur as a cleansing and purifying agent is everywhere recognized.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

has stood the test of experience. It is highly recommended by phy-sicians, and is used in hospitals for its disinfecting and healing properties.

CAUTION.—Glenn's Sulphur Soap (the only "original") is incomparable and wonderful in its remedial effects. Take no other. Of druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest in-terest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MOISSANT, THE MAN-BIRD

John Moissant, the young Chicagoan who star-tled the world by his flight across the Dover chan-nel with a passenger on his way from Paris to London, has been a "soldier of fortune" from his early youth. Moissant was born of Spanish par-ents and is an architect. He suddenly came into prominence when he unexpectedly flew from Etampes to the Issy military ground, passing over the Eiffel tower.

Moissant is thirty-five years old and is of slight build. He is seemingly very jovial in tem-perament. He first visited Paris some months ago and became interested in the study of avia-tion. He had two machines built after his own designs and found the subject so fascinating that he determined to become a practical airman.

The Moissant brothers, George, Alfred and John, and two sisters, for many years had interests valued at several hun-dred thousand dollars in Salvador. In 1907 George and Alfred Moissant were arrested and imprisoned on charges of aiding and abetting the revolutionists. John was actively implicated in the movement against President Figueroa, and handled a rapid-fire gun for the Nicaraguans. When the revolutionists were repulsed John Moissant fled to Nicaragua. His brothers later were released, but their property was attached by the government as a bond to prevent their escape from the country.

When Moissant was sojourning in Honduras a tramp steamer loaded with a cargo valued around $100,000 was cast ashore and abandoned. In a small dugout and in the teeth of a gale Moissant made his way alone to the vessel and took possession. In the morning, when the wind had abated the captain with some of the crew and an agent of the line rowed out to the vessel, which had withstood the fury of the waves, but which was held fast on a bar in the harbor. A shot from Moissant's revolver halted them. After some warm discussion the captain had to row back to shore to inform the American consul that Moissant had seized the ship and her cargo as salvage. During the night another storm came up and finished the work of wrecking the vessel. The American consul found Moissant lashed to the topmost rigging, only a few feet above the water.

HEADS KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

George M. Hanson, recently installed as su-preme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, hails from Maine. Mr. Hanson suggests physical and intellectual strength. Erect, broad shouldered, strong, capable of enduring vigorous and pro-longed labor, and equally capable of mental activ-ity and strain, he combines the essential qualities of a forceful and successful chief executive.

By profession a lawyer, he has been one of the leaders of the bar of his state. He has taken part in public affairs and held public office. In the city of Calais, in which he lives, he has been twice elected mayor. He was appointed collector of customs by President Cleveland, and by Gover-nor Cobb of Maine a member of the commission for the revision and codification of the tax laws of that state.

In the order of Knights of Pythias he has attained the highest honor which that organization can confer. He became a knight in 1883, and though a member of other organizations and secret societies, has given of his time and talent chiefly to this organization since that time. He was the second chancellor commander of his home lodge. As soon as he was eligible he became a member of the grand lodge of Maine, and its grand chancellor in 1893. In 1897 he was elected supreme representative and re-elected in 1901 and 1905. In the supreme lodge Mr. Hanson has been a forceful figure, for ten years a member of and for eight years chairman of the judiciary com-mittee, that being the ranking committee of the supreme lodge.

IN THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS

William George Jordan has been appointed secretary of the house of governors. His selec-tion by the governors is a recognition of his serv-ices as the founder of this unique institution, which is likely to become ultimately an official feature of the government. Mr. Jordan proposed the idea several years ago. It was immediately adopted by President Roosevelt and a confer-ence of governors was called at Washington to consider the conservation of national resources. The results of the conference were so important that the governors on their own initiative called a meeting to discuss plans for greater uniformity in state legislation. At that conference it was decided to make the house of governors a per-manent institution and a resolution was passed offering a vote of thanks to Mr. Jordan for his part in the foundation and promotion of the third house. William George Jordan is a widely known editor and publicist. Some years ago he gave up editorial work to devote his time to writing. He has written largely psychological and political topics. Mr. Jordan is the only member of the house who is not a governor.

NEW YORK'S ACTING MAYOR

Greater far than the governorship of m[illegible] state perhaps that [illegible] them is the ma[illegible] of New York, which has lately been [illegible] by a round man of self, Pitney John Purroy Mitchel, who became the acting chief executive of the metropolis upon the disability of Mr. Ga[illegible]. He is undoubtedly the youngest chief exec[illegible] any great American city has ever had, a[illegible] shows the great American capacity for go[illegible] when so young a man can step into a [illegible] of power so great, of honor so high and res[illegible]bilities so vast.

Within an hour after Mayor Gaynor had struck down by an assassin's bullet it is s[illegible] that at least half the men in New Yor[illegible] give any attention to public affairs and that [illegible] agement had thought of John Purroy Mi[illegible] the young president of the board of aldermen, who, under the charter, succeed to the first office of the city if the mayor's wound should fatal[illegible].

Mr. Mitchell was twenty-eight years old and had been practisi[illegible] on his own account for five years when the making of his public [illegible] began. It was in the family to study law, and young Mitchell had de[illegible] on that future he went to college. Consequently when he came to t[illegible]tive courses in his senior year he turned aside from the distinctive [illegible] of the arts and chose those which he believed would help him in [illegible] career. He went in for political science, the science of government, history, and that sort of thing.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1910.

FRANK CONEVERY, - Editor and Proprietor

THE KEYSTONE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. BERRY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
D. CLARENCE GIBBONEY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN D. CAREY.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CORNELIUS D. SCULLY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM B. WILSON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
RANSFORD B. WEBB.

Fifty-seven ministers, most of them young, or in the prime of life, have notified a Methodist conference in upper Iowa, that they propose to give up their charges and engage in secular work. They complain that the salary paid a minister, an average of $600 a year, is not sufficient to maintain a family according to a decent standard of living and provide his children with educational advantages.

Although bitterly assailed by supporters of the rival candidates in the New Jersey Democratic convention last Thursday, in Trenton, President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, was nevertheless nominated for Governor on the first ballot by a margin of 41½, after which the nomination was made unanimous. Doctor Wilson was summoned to the convention hall and acclaimed as "the next Governor." In the course of his remarks he outlined the issues of the campaign as reorganization of and economy in the State administration, equalization of taxes among the people and the corporations and State control of corporations.

"Clarence L. Peaslee, in his work for election to Congress, is confining his efforts largely to Tioga county," says the Williamsport Sun. "Mr. Peaslee is making a house-to-house canvass throughout the different election districts of that county. His theory is that if he can hold Tioga county he can carry the district. Of course Lycoming is supposed to be wedded to her political idols and but little can be hoped for here. It would be interesting to know just what sort of promises Peaslee is making to the Tioga farmers on the great questions that are now interesting the people. Wonder if he is always the staunch Penrose supporter there that he is here?"

Two years ago about seventy-five candidates were asking you, the people of Pennsylvania, to hire them to act as your representative in Congress. Two months later in that year thirty-two men were selected by you for the jobs. You chose five Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans. At that time this newspaper helped choose the majority of the successful Republicans and two Democrats, William B. Wilson and Thomas D. Nichols. The two Democrats whom we aided represented faithfully the interests of the people of their districts and the interests of you, the people of Pennsylvania, in general. All the Republicans whom we supported, as well as those we did not support, in many vital questions betrayed your interests.—North American.

In a speech at Doylestown, Bucks county, the other night, Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer scored Theodore Roosevelt for running about the country making speeches, voicing the highest principles of civic morality, and saying corruptness in other States, but keeping silent regarding Pennsylvania. This criticism is certainly justified. While speaking in Pittsburg, Roosevelt devoted his preaching to righteousness in municipalities rather than to the State. In fact, by reference, at least, he indorsed the Penrose machine, by commending certain laws passed in the Keystone State. He said nothing about the many vicious measures placed on the statutes by the Penrose gang, but left his audience under the impression that Republican rule in Pennsylvania is all right. If Roosevelt expects to believe in what he says, he should be consistent to say the least.

Theodore Roosevelt, in an address at the county fair held at Riverhead, L. I., last Thursday, said that he had noticed much comment on his recent speech on the new nationalism that showed a misapprehension of what he meant, and added: "All that new nationalism means is the application of certain old-time moralities to the changed condition of the day." He would not wrong the great corporation, but did not want to rely on the corporation's good nature. His whole creed was condensed into this sentence, "I want to see such control of the wealth now gathered for business uses as to favor the honest man who uses wealth genuinely for the service of the public, and to make the dishonest man feel that he has to do what is right, and if he doesn't feel [illegible] he [illegible] said, did not mean [illegible] Post Parker of New York, [illegible] the part [illegible] To which the Colonel replied that he was blessed with his [illegible]

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The most severe blow the Republican party has received in years was delivered last week when the Democrats captured the State of Maine. It was a clean sweep and presages overwhelming defeat for the Republicans in the country at large in November. The Republicans have been hoping against hope that Maine would stick to their banner. Although some expected their majority to be cut down, none of the leaders were prepared for the decisive victory registered by the Democrats.

Frederick W. Plaisted was elected Governor by the Democrats by a plurality of 8732, and his party captured two of the four Congress districts and the Legislature, which has the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Hale. This political upheaval in a State which has not gone Democratic since Plaisted's father was its Governor, thirty years ago, is taken by the progressive Republicans to mean a protest against the alliance between the great corporations and government. By the Democrats it is reckoned as foreshadowing a tidal wave of faith in their party which will sweep it once more into complete control of the national government.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was the leading issue in the Maine election. Throughout the entire State business men and the working classes were in revolt against the tariff measure. They were also tired of Republican rule over their Commonwealth. Governor Fernald had been renominated by the Republican machine and the people were determined to make their protest felt.

The strong protest against the Payne-Aldrich tariff is certain to be duplicated in most of the other States in November. The people finally have become aroused to the necessity of sending men to Congress who will represent them, instead of the corporate interests. There is little doubt left that the next Congress will be Democratic.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL.

Surviving Soldiers of Battle of Gettysburg Will Attend Dedication.

About 20 of the surviving soldiers of the Pennsylvania troops, residing in Wellsboro and immediate vicinity, who participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, will leave this borough Saturday morning to attend the dedication of the Battlefield Memorial at Gettysburg next Tuesday. The veterans have received free transportation from Wellsboro to Gettysburg and return.

Tickets will be good from September 24 to September 27, inclusive, going, and from September 27 to September 30, inclusive, returning. Holders of free transportation issued by the State of Pennsylvania will be required to have their transportation credentials exchanged for tickets at the ticket window of the local station.

Many of the regiments which participated in the battle will hold reunions on Little Round Top, and the wheat field at Gettysburg. Over 6,000 applications for transportation have already been received by the Gettysburg Memorial Commission from survivors of the regiments that took part in the battle.

The battlefield monument, which is of white granite, is now completed, its erection having occupied 14 months from the time the contract was signed. The total cost was $150,000.

On the outside of the parapet, which is 80 feet square, are bronze tablets, containing the names of all the officers and men of the infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments and organizations of the Pennsylvania troops, present at the battle, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. The names are in raised bronze letters, there being 69 infantry regiments, with company rosters; nine cavalry regiments, and 13 batteries of Pennsylvania troops. In addition to this the names of 35 Pennsylvania generals who were in command of the field, are carved on the monument, together with immense bas reliefs showing battle scenes of the infantry, engagements of the cavalry, the artillery in action, and the signal corps of Little Round Top.

A bronze plate, known as "The Woman's Tablet," with inscriptions paying tribute to the women of Pennsylvania in the war, is shown. An inscription on the monument also sets forth that 71 Pennsylvania officers and 1,100 privates were killed in the action, making a total of 1,182. The wounded officers numbered 241, wounded men, 2,945, and missing, 8[illegible].

MATRIMONY CONTAGIOUS.

Two Sisters and a Brother Have Knots Tied on Same Day.

That matrimony is contagious in the Hacker family at W[illegible] is proved by the fact that two sisters and a brother in one family were married within a few days. The Free Press says:

On Thursday, Sept. 8th, Miss Emma Hacker and Herbert May were licensed to wed. The same day Mary Hacker and Earl M. Andrus received the state permit. The sisters didn't count much on a double wedding, apparently, for each went away on her own hook. While Mary was dressing for her wedding, Emma, who dressed a little quicker, slipped out of the house, met her fiance and they hurried around to the office of Justice of the Peace Kimball, where they were made one.

Just as the two were leaving, in came sister Mary and Earl Andrus, and though a little late, made up their minds that it was better late than never.

[illegible] by the example of his sisters, Joseph Hackett, [illegible] keeping company [illegible] Miss Mattie Parsons, had his [illegible] and he, too, got a [illegible] and also hied to the matri[illegible] of Justice of the Peace Kimball with his inamorata and the two were tied."

FROM STONY FORK.

Correspondent Reiterates Charges About Wellsboro Ball Players.

Stony Fork, Sept. 21.—Your correspondent understands that the statement in our last communication, charging some of the Wellsboro ball players with having been drinking during their recent visit here, was denied by the boys. If the persons denying the charges were innocent, the writer wishes to explain in their behalf that the item did not state that all had been drinking, for some had not and were gentlemen. It was only meant for the guilty ones, for their pockets contained whiskey bottles, whether they had been drinking or not. Although drunken men are not often seen on our streets, and thank God for that, we do not consider it a real treat or pleasure to see the actions and hear the curses of drunken people.

The fourth quarterly conference of the Delmar charge of the M. E. church was held here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Campbell and family have moved to Wellsboro to locate.

C. A. Buckley had the misfortune to inflict an ugly gash in his wrist while cutting bands on a threshing machine one day last week.

Miss Lida Osborn attended the quarterly meeting of the Free Baptist church at Kennedy, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dibble, of Oxford, N. Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Coles.

Mrs. Jessie Wilcox, of Wellsboro, spent a few days of the past week in this place.

Howard Smith has sold his milk route and outfit to Leonard Smith, of Antrim, who will move his family here soon.

M. S. Coles returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Oxford, Binghamton and other points in New York state.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Frazee, of Wellsboro, were in town one day last week.

Mrs. Samuel Wilson is ill.

Hiram Tomb, of Slate Run, is visiting friends here.

Death of Melvin B. Stebbins.

Ex-County Treasurer M. B. Stebbins died at Taylorsville, N. C., last Saturday afternoon after an illness of four weeks with typhoid fever.

Mr. Stebbins was born at Sabinsville and was 51 years of age. He had been a resident of Wellsboro since 1893, moving here to become manager of the Wellsboro Cigar Company. Last March he resigned his position and went to Taylorsville, to act as general manager of the Alexander Lumber Co., composed of local capitalists, and of which Mr. Stebbins was a stockholder.

Mr. Stebbins was an active worker in the Republican ranks and served as County Treasurer from 1905 to 1908. He was well-known throughout the county and was well liked by all who knew him. Possessed of a genial and happy disposition, "Pete" Stebbins made friends with all whom he came in contact and his death is sincerely mourned.

The deceased is survived by his widow and two children, also by two brothers—Gerald L. Stebbins, of Wellsboro, and Guery H. Stebbins, of Sabinsville.

The remains arrived in Wellsboro on Monday evening and the funeral was held at the late home of the deceased on Queen street Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst officiating. Ossea Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Odd Fellows attended the services in a body. Yesterday morning the remains were taken to Sabinsville for burial.

Celery Shipping Begun.

"An agricultural industry that means busy times for railroad men now is opening up for the fall season," says the Williamsport Grit. "The New York Central and Philadelphia and Reading lines get many and large shipments from the famous Tioga county celery fields, and the first run of celery is being shipped to markets that are quite ready to receive it.

From Stokesdale and Wellsboro when the celery shipping season is at its height, many carloads of celery are sent out, largely going to the large Eastern markets. At present the early shipments are of small amounts, but before another week passes the shipments in full carloads will be under way. While Lycoming county is not, strictly speaking, a celery growing county, local farmers raise enough of it to almost supply the Williamsport market, and the Tioga shipments mostly go to New York and Philadelphia. Later in the season, however, many of the local dealers are supplied by the Tioga celery growers.

Death of a Liberty Lady.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, aged 28 years, wife of Landlord M. H. Smith, of Liberty, died at her home in that place last Thursday after a prolonged illness.

Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Alpheus Sheffer, of Liberty, and was well known in that section of the county. She was an estimable young lady and her death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends who held her in the highest esteem. She had been ill for some time and underwent several operations at a Williamsport hospital without relief. The grief-stricken husband has the heartfelt sympathy of his many friends in Wellsboro and other sections of the county.

Besides her husband the deceased is survived by her father, a sister, Mrs. John Budd, of New York, and a brother, Harry Sheffer, of Elmira. Funeral services were held at the house Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Special Fares to the West

[illegible] fares [illegible] New York Central [illegible] Aug 25 [illegible] and Sept. 14 to [illegible] agent or address A. F. Brainard, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa. Sept. 8 4t.

—On Saturday, Oct. 22, the Civil Service Commission will hold an examination at Wellsboro, as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill the vacancy in the fourth-class postmastership at Middlebury Center, caused by the resignation of Postmaster S. I. Hayes. The compensation of this office was $589 for the last fiscal year.

The itch which commonly prevails among people of unclean habits and impure blood, and usually defies the ordinary expedients for its removal, can be quickly expelled by a few ablutions with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold everywhere.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

For Sale.

A GOOD PRODUCTIVE farm of about 84 acres, within one mile west of Tioga village. Has sufficient buildings in good condition, well watered; has drilled well in the house. Price, $6,500. Terms, part cash, balance on easy payments.
PAUL KRAISS,
Sept. 15, 1910-2t. Tioga, Pa.

For Sale.

THE following property is offered for sale at one-half its actual value: One, meat wagon, one lumber wagon, one surrey, one horse, one set of heavy harness, one set of light harness. All in good condition. Call on or address,
SCHANBACHER & LARRISON,
Sept. 22-4t. Wellsboro, Pa.

Wellsboro School Taxes.

I WILL be at the Council Room in the Borough Building, in Wellsboro, on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,
1910, for the purpose of receiving School Taxes for the borough of Wellsboro for the year 1910.
An abatement of five per centum will be made on all taxes paid on these dates.
NORMAN B. LESLIE,
Sep. 15-2t. for W. D. VANHORN, Receiver.

The Knoxville Cemetery Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, on the 3rd day of OCTOBER, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the approval and granting of certain amendments to the charter of the KNOXVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY, as set forth in the petition therefor filed in said court, agreeably to the provisions of the "Corporation Act of 1874" and its supplements.
MERRICK, YOUNG & CRICHTON,
Sept. 8, 1910 3t. Solicitors.

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To FRANK SEGAR: You are hereby notified that F. Marie Segar, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910, at two o'clock p. m., for hearing the said F. Marie Segar in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.
LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
Wellsboro, Pa., Sept. 1, 1910-4t. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To WILLIAM H. MOSHER: You are hereby notified that Flossie Mosher, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1910, at two o'clock p. m., for hearing the said Flossie Mosher in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.
LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
Wellsboro, Pa., Sept. 15, 1910-4t Sheriff

If You Want to Look and Be Well Dressed Wear a W. G. & B. Suit

A Knapp Felt Hat

A Pair of White House Shoes

Cluett or Faultless Shirt

A Pair of Rickett's Gloves

"Yankee Knit" Half Hose

And One of Our Neat Neckties.

Then let your friends look you over. We'll wager they say,

"CORRECT!"

New and Up-to-Date Boys' and Juvenile Suits and Overcoats
JUST ARRIVED

"IF IT ISN'T THE BEST, WE HAVEN'T GOT IT"

THE EVANS CLOTHING CO.,

L. P. SMART & F. C. FARRELL

75 Main Street MANAGERS Wellsboro, Pa.

HAIR GOODS

FULL LINE OF
SWITCHES
CROWNS
TURBANS
COMBS
BARRETTS

John Fischler & Son

E. B. POND
PAINTING AND PAPERING
Cor. Crafton & Water Streets
WELLSBORO, PA.
Farmers Phone 104-w.

The Gazette AND THE Thrice-a-Week World. ONLY $2.00
PER YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE.

DIFFERENCES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION YOU'LL NOTICE HERE

WE want you to trade in this store and we want you to be satisfied with everything you buy here. We try in our buying to get for you merchandise that will serve you full value. Our two big stores are fast being filled with the very newest and best goods of the season. We can't mention them all in this small ad, but here are a few things just unpacked:

Ladies' Neckwear, Belts, Bags, Belt Pins and Buckles, all kinds of Pins, Brooches and Jewelry, Combs and Barretts, Girls' Sailor Collars, New Persian Silks, Allover Laces and Trimmings, Underskirts, Dress Ginghams, Galateas, Percales, Table Linens, Dress Goods, Ladies' Suits, Coats and Skirts.

SUIT CASES, MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES FOR FALL ARE READY

If you have never worn Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes we want to get you to try one suit. If you have been used to high grade custom tailored clothes the only difference you will notice will be in the price. If you have been wearing other makes of ready-to-wear clothes the differences will be too numerous to mention. Have just unpacked a splendid lot of fall suits in fabrics and shades of this season.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN ALL GOODS WE SELL. SHOULD ANYTHING GO WRONG, TELL US. WE WILL GLADLY MAKE IT RIGHT. A VISIT TO OUR STORE WILL REPAY YOU.

MODEL DRY GOODS & STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE IN TIOGA COUNTY.

Bell Phone, 70 L. B. FINKELSTEIN, WELLSBORO, PA. Farmers Phone, 82-B

PURE SPICES For Canning and Pickling

We have a complete line of absolutely pure spices, in any quantity. If you want carefully selected, mixed spices, try ours. They have just the right body, just the right aroma, all blended in perfect harmony. Also Corker Sealing Wax, Paraffin Wax, Rosin, Plaster Paris, stocked especially for Pickling and Preserving.

CORNER DRUG STORE - - - F. F. HOWD

HOW IS YOUR HAIR? DOES IT NEED A TONIC?

IF SO, USE

REXALL "93" HAIR TONIC

Unexcelled for Dandruff, Falling Hair, Irritation of the Scalp, Premature Fading, Scanty Growth, etc. Guaranteed to do as advertised or money refunded.

H. L. BLATCHLEY
DRUGGIST
THE REXALL STORE

Winter Coal Prices

2,000 Pounds Delivered

Soft, run of mines,	$3.00
Soft, screened. . .	3.50
Pea, ...	4.75
Nut, Stove, Egg, .	6.25

1,000 Pound Lots Same Rate.
500 Pounds as follows:

Run of mines, . . .	.90
Screened, ...	1.00
Pea, ...	1.35
Nut, Stove, Egg .	1.75

Geo. M. Spalding

Local Notices.

Don't fail to see the special window at the Gardner & Co. hardware store. Something of interest to everybody.

Now is the time to get estimates and prices for installing a furnace or steam heating plant in your home. Call and see us. GARDNER & Co.

Watkins Glen.

The Glen is at its best during the fall months. Sunday excursions via New York Central until Oct. 16, inclusive. Train leaves Wellsboro 9:40 a. m. Fare, $1.10.—Sept. 22-4t.

Final Excursion to Niagara and Toronto.

Last tour of the season via New York Central to Niagara Falls, Sept. 29th. Tickets from Wellsboro cost $5.35, good 15 days. Toronto tickets $1.75 more. See agent.

Personally Conducted Tour to Washington, October 20th.

via the Reading railroad. Round trip fare from Williamsport, including all necessary expenses, $18.60. For particulars address G. O. Roper, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

The Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, of the Park church, of Elmira, will give a lecture next Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. S. F. Channell, on "A Woman's Right." All who are interested, men as well as women, will be cordially welcomed.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.—A lot of household goods are offered at private sale at the home of Charles E. Martin, on Central avenue. Bedroom and dining room furniture, chairs, couches, tables, sewing machine and many other articles for sale cheap for cash.

Marvel Flour, the choicest of spring wheat patents, and guaranteed to make better bread than any other brand. Only $1.50 per sack, cash, at the Wellsboro Feed Store or Wellsboro Roller Mills.

GEO. C. & F. A. BROOKS.
Sept. 22-tf.

"Uncle Dave Holcomb" is conceded by all who have seen it to be the greatest rural drama ever written. It is so different from the many so-called rural plays, the authors having eliminated the thread bare type of characters that have figured so prominently in plays of this class in the past. The writers of the play have spent two years in old Vermont meeting the real flesh and blood characters face to face, sketching the landscape for the scenery to be used; in fact nothing has been overlooked to offer the public a play direct from nature. At the Auditorium next Monday evening.

"UNCLE DAVE HOLCOMB."—William Lawrence is coming to the Auditorium on Monday evening, Sept. 26th, presenting his latest starring vehicle "Uncle Dave Holcomb." Lawrence is known from coast to coast as the successor of Denman Thompson as "Uncle Josh" in "The Homestead," and will ever be remembered for his capable work in that character. Lawrence sticks to the farmer type. He says the public wants it, and he must be right in his assertion, for while hundreds of companies started out early in the season playing all the lurid rot from melo-drama to burlesque and who have gone back to New York financially crippled, Lawrence continues to glide along smoothly, please the public with "Uncle Dave Holcomb" and send the money home to "Aunt Maria."

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1910.

New Advertisements.

For Sale—Schanbacher & Larrison.
Uncle Dave Holcomb—Dartt & Dartt.
Wear a W. G. & B. Suit—Evans Clothing Co.
Blue Flame Oil Heaters—Roberts Hardware Co.
The Man Who Invented Interest—Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

Late Local Brevities.

—Court next week.

—"Uncle Dave Holcomb" next Monday evening.

—David Bowen is visiting his son at Middletown, N. Y.

—Miss Emma Green is visiting relatives at Lawrenceville.

—Miss Hazel Piercy is visiting relatives at Covington this week.

—The Siemens furniture store has a handsome new delivery wagon.

—"Mendacious Journalism," by Colonel Roosevelt, on page seven.

—Mrs. William R. Trull, of Hart, Mich., is visiting relatives in town.

—Miss Louise Wheeler is visiting at the home of her father in Galeton.

—R. J. Dunham and family were Sunday guests of relatives at Nelson.

—A daughter was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bowen, of Delmar.

—The Wellsboro band will furnish the music at the Mansfield Fair today.

—R. H. Smith has been spending a few days in New York State this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Cameron, of Harrisburg, are visiting relatives in town.

—Superintendent W. R. Longstreet, of Mansfield, had business in town Saturday.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McInroy, of Delmar, last Wednesday.

—Elisha Bagley, aged 57 years, died at the county home last Wednesday of paralysis.

—Miss Ethel Hamilton, of Baltimore, Maryland, is the guest of Miss Cathryn Bailey.

—Mrs. F. H. Rose and Mrs. Frank Conevery are guests of Mansfield friends this week.

—Miss Bessie Kelly visited at the home of her brother, E. J. Kelly, in Galeton last week.

—Miss Carol Reed, of Montrose, was the guest of Miss Caroline Houston the past week.

—Archie Dougherty, of Jersey Shore, is the new window decorator at the Bernkopf store.

—Mrs. Georgia Flaitz returned home last Saturday after an absence of several weeks in Rochester.

—Messrs. L. R. Marvin and James Nugent are doing police duty at the Mansfield Fair this week.

—Miss Ernestine Miller has been visiting at the home of her uncle, S. P. Miller, in Corning this week.

—Miss Ethel Butler, of Rochester, N. Y., visited her mother, Mrs. Walton Butler, of R. D. 1, last week.

—Dr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Niles left Sunday evening for Philadelphia, where they will spend the winter.

—Rev. T. A. Needham, of Scranton, has charge of St. Peter's parish during the absence of Father O'Toole.

—Hugo Herden, of Hammondsport, N. Y., spent a few days last week at the home of his parents in this place.

—Mrs. N. R. White has been in Williamsport this week receiving treatment for her eyes by a specialist.

—Paul J. Landrus left last Saturday evening for Philadelphia, to resume his studies at the Brown Preparatory School.

—Miss Myra Reynolds, of Los Angeles, California, was a guest last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Deans.

—Evans Brothers delivered a E. M. F. touring car, 30-horse power, 1911 model, to L. M. Erickson, of Hoytville, last Saturday.

—Miss Hotchkiss, of Wellsboro, Pa., has been the guest of Mrs. Frank P. Hart, of West Gray street, the past week.—Elmira Advertiser.

—Miss Grace L. Sexton and her brother, John L. Sexton, of the Blossburg Advertiser, had legal business at the county seat Monday.

—"A Land Without a Smith" is the title of the subject for discourse by Rev. A. H. Cooers at the Episcopal church next Sunday evening.

—A large delegation of Wellsboro people attended the Mansfield Fair yesterday. To-day, the big day, the town will practically be depopulated.

—J. W. Yiesley, editor of the Red Men's Review of Harrisburg, gave an interesting talk to the local braves of the order at the court house Monday evening.

—Hugh Greenfield, of the United States Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Totten, Totten, N. Y., arrived in town last Wednesday for a month's furlough.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Warren and daughter, of Indiana, Indiana county, are guests at the home of Mr. Warren's brother, Nicholas Warren, on Bacon street.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Gee and Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Rice, of Sabinsville, were among the out of town people who attended the funeral of the late M. B. Stebbins on Tuesday.

—In speaking of Rev. Father O'Toole, the Towanda Journal says: "He is popular without as well as within his church and the diocese has few as brilliant sermonizers."

—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Emery, Mrs. John H. Foresman and Mr. and Mrs. William V. Emery, of Williamsport, motored to Wellsboro last Wednesday in John B. Emery's Peerless automobile, returning home Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Moore, Miss Vivian Fischler and Miss Dora Evans motored Sunday to Syracuse, where Miss Evans has entered the University of that city for a course in music.

—Mrs. M. M. Makinson, of New York City, has again assumed charge of the millinery department of the Model Dry Goods House. This is Mrs. Makinson's fourth successive year as milliner at this establishment.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Blair and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Woodhouse left last Saturday for Patton, where they attended the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell, the parents of Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Woodhouse.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. West, of Middlebury, have issued invitations announcing the coming marriage of their daughter, Miss Kate West, to Thurman C. Miller, of this borough. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride in Middlebury, Oct. 19th.

—L. C. Gerow, proprietor of Locust Grove Farm, last week placed on his milk route a fine new wagon. The wagon was manufactured especially for Mr. Gerow by the Wellsboro Carriage Works, and is just about the proper thing for the milk business.—Knoxville Courier.

—Frank B. Wetmore, of Tamaqua, a former well-known business man of Wellsboro, has moved his family to Sunbury, where he has secured a good position. Mr. Wetmore has been in the employ of the Reading Railway Company at Tamaqua since he left Wellsboro nearly two years ago.

—E. C. Chaffee, of Ansonia, was a business visitor in town Monday. He has just sold his farm at that place to Don Douglass, section foreman at Ansonia, for $2,000. Mr. Chaffee will leave with his family next month for Fruitdale, Alabama, where he has purchased a property and expects to locate.

—The handsome Davenport & Treacy piano, to be given away free in the Gazette's Popularity Contest, is on exhibition in the show window of Focht's music store. Its a "beaut," and some of our talented musicians who have tried it out pronounce it a fine instrument. Somebody is going to get it free.

—The three gold watches and the diamond rings, to be given away free in the Gazette's Popularity Contest, may be seen in the show window of Pagan's jewelry store. They are perfect gems and are well worth seeing. One diamond ring and one gold watch are to be given away in each of the three districts in the county.

—William E. Merz, a former well-known resident of Morris, is now engaged in the general merchandise business at Roulette, Potter county. The firm name is known as Adams & Merz. Mr. Merz is a brother of Joseph C. Merz, of the Hotel Wilcox, and has many friends in this section who will be pleased to learn that he is doing a fine business.

—Thomas Murray, of Elmira, who was the owner of the Harden block in this borough, died about a month ago, leaving property of which his widow is to have the benefit during her life. Then it will revert to his family. The property is valued at about $15,000. The relatives of Mr. Murray want a division of the property at once and are contesting the will.

—The explosion of a lantern caused the destruction of a large dairy barn on the farm of Albert M. Jones in Charleston last Friday evening. Mr. Jones was milking in the stable at the time of the explosion and succeeded in getting the live stock out safely. In addition to a large number of farming implements, several tons of hay and a large quantity of unthreshed grain were burned. The loss is estimated at $2,500, with $1,800 insurance.

—Miss Caroline Estes, aged 18 years, died of infantile paralysis at the home of her mother, Mrs D. L. Copp, on Central avenue, last Thursday afternoon. Within thirty-six hours after her case had been diagnosed, though she had been ailing several days, she expired. It is the first fatal case in Tioga county, though there are six other patients ill in this immediate vicinity. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock Thursday evening, Rev. E. J. Harris officiating. Burial in the Wellsboro cemetery.

—The funeral of the late Dr. Charles Hiltbold, whose death was mentioned last week, was held from the home of his parents on Nichols street last Friday afternoon. Rev. Claude G. Langford officiated. The pallbearers were Norman B. Leslie, F. E. Emberger, Jesse Suhr, Walter Chaffee, E. P. Rees, H. L. Kerwin, John Spencer and F. F. Emberger. There were many beautiful floral tributes, among the number being pieces from the Boston Medical College and Bache Hose Company.

—Charles E. Martin, who recently became associated with the Stanard Supply Co., of Wilsonburg, West Va., writes the Gazette that the two department stores of the company are both doing a fine business, the sales showing a steady increase weekly. The stores are located only a few miles from Clarksburg, which Mr. Martin reports as "a hustling city, and as good as any in West Virginia." Mr. Martin is Vice President and General Manager of the Stanard Supply Co., and his many Wellsboro friends will be pleased to learn that he is prospering.

—Miss Bertha Fischler, of this borough, and Fred Hallock, of Brownlee, gave a surprise to their friends last week by meeting in Elmira on Thursday and becoming united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Rev. Reddick, of the M. E. church in that city, performed the ceremony. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fischler and graduated from the Wellsboro High School last year. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hallock, of Brownlee, where he has been associated in the grocery business with his father. The young couple will reside at Brownlee. We extend congratulations.

—Efforts are being made in various parts of the county to open the Tioga County Home for the Aged located in this borough. It is a worthy institution and it should be opened as soon as sufficient funds have been subscribed to warrant its maintenance. There are some anxious to get in who would open it without assurance of its being kept open; on the other hand, the more cautious are waiting for a sufficient endowment. The annual meeting of the society will be held at the office of Major Geo. W. Merrick in Wellsboro on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, when it is expected that plans will be presented for opening the home in the near future.

—Levi Shattuck has entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport.

—Budd C. Fish has gone to Ithaca, N. Y., where he has secured employment.

—Mrs. Alice W. Mackey, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. S. F. Channel.

—The Republicans have opened headquarters in the Hastings block, over the liquor store.

—Harry Lent, the violinist, has entered the Syracuse University to take a course on the violin.

—Ward Bastian, who has been playing baseball with the Utica, N. Y., team, returned home Monday.

—George Webb, of Williamsport, was a Sunday guest at the home of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Webb.

—Fay Field leaves to-day for Washington, D. C., to take a course in medicine at the University of Washington.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yahn were called to Elmira on Tuesday by the illness of Mrs. Yahn's uncle, Paul Swentek.

—Miss Rose Wagner was in New York city last week looking up the latest fashions for her dressmaking establishment.

—Misses Florence Roberts and Carolyn Houston left Tuesday for Chambersburg to resume their studies at Wilson College.

—Mr. and Mrs Benjamin Bowen, of Boston, visited at the home of Mr. Bowen's parents on Walnut street the past week.

—Messrs. Perley Phelps and Warren Nobles, of Delmar, left on Monday for New Hampshire to work for the Matson Lumber Company.

—Miss Florence Austin leaves today for her home at Wheeling, West Va., after spending the summer with relatives in this place and vicinity.

—Mrs. Addie Thompson, who has been suffering from injuries sustained from a broken hip nearly two years ago, was taken to the Blossburg Hospital last week for treatment.

—John Miller, of this borough, and Mrs. Ella Reese, of West Bingham, Potter county, were married Tuesday at the home of Seeley Apgar in Charleston. Rev. R. M. Cloud officiated.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Brann, of Corning, motored to Wellsboro yesterday and took dinner at the Coles Hotel while en route to the Mansfield Fair.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Leo Kuntz, of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting at the home of Mr. Kuntz's aunt, Mrs. V. A. Putnam, on Riberolle street. Mr. Kuntz was employed at the Candy Kitchen in this place a few years ago.

—The Elmira Gazette says: "Mr. and Mrs. Asa Warriner and granddaughter, Lora Hawk, of Wellsboro, who have been visiting Mrs. Warriner's sister, Mrs. Henry Welhalf, of College avenue, returned to Wellsboro, and will leave there October 1st for Florida, where they will spend the winter."

Farmer Fatally Injured.

Henry Maneval, a well-known farmer of near Liberty, was fatally injured a few days ago when a team of horses attached to a binder became frightened and ran away. Mr. Maneval was thrown from the machine, which passed over his body, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later. He was 58 years of age.

Like oil upon troubled waters is the influence of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Notice of Trustee's Sale.

IN THE MATTER of J. HENRY GARDNER, Bankrupt. In pursuance of an order ... directed I will expose at the store of Gardner & Company, in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910, ... for the following property belonging to said Bankrupt's estate ... [illegible] ... corner of Main and Water streets ... in Wellsboro ... Pennsylvania ... Main street ... Tioga County Savings & Trust Co. ... Water street ... [illegible]

[illegible] W. WILLIAMS, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
Sept 15 1910-2t

—Mrs. Frank K. Houghtaling, of Middlebury, died last week Monday at Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y., where she had been spending the summer. The remains were taken to Keeneyville and the funeral was held from the Free Baptist church in that place last Thursday afternoon. Interment in the Middlebury cemetery.

Trespass Notice

Trespass notices with ... printed in full on cloth ... the Gazette office. Five ... six for 25 cents. Cash ... company mail orders.

—Old newspapers for ... office. Five cents a pack...

Are You Insured in Strong Compa...

That won't be "Driven to the Wall" by a San Francisco or Baltimore fire.

WHY NOT BE PROTECTED BY THE ...

We Represent the Oldest and Strongest American and European Companies.

BAILEY & KLOC...

FOR THE WOME...

My fall and winter line of Ladi...
and Misses' Suits, Coats and Ski...
are now on exhibition at my parlo...
79 Main street, (up stairs.)
It will give me great pleasure ...
show you the goods, whether ...
wish to purchase or not. My sh...
ing has never been so large. Eve...
thing new and up to date. I ca...
a line of Suits from 32 to 48.

LOUISE MARC...

The Man Who Invented Int...

did a big thing for those who deposit their surplus dollars with this bank. TWENTY-FOUR HOURS each day your money works for you when it is here, including Sundays

INTEREST AT 3½% Compou... Semi-Ann...

Remember, this is the first Bank to start a compound interest acco... in this county and the first Bank to pay this rate of inter...

Tioga County Savings & Trus...

BACHE AUDITORIUM, MONDAY, SEPT. 26

WILLIAM LAWRENCE

Past five seasons Denman Thompson's successor ... in "The Old Homestead."

PRESENTING HIS LATEST SUCCESS.

Uncle Dave Holcomb

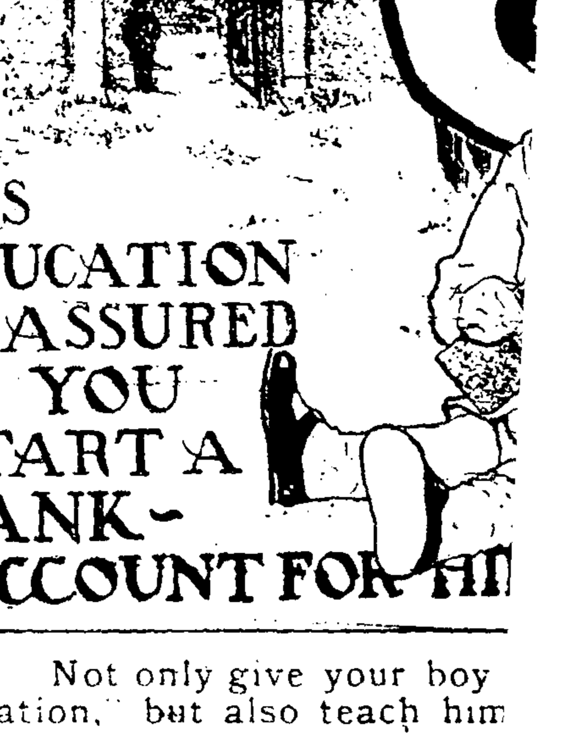
Greatest Rural Play Ever Written

Exactly as produced in Boston and Philadelphia, together with all scenery and electrical effects.

PRICES, 25 Cents to $1.00

250 Good Seats at 50c Seats on sale at Howd's, Friday, Sept. 23

YOUR BOY AND C...



HIS EDUCATION IS ASSURED IF YOU START A BANK-ACCOUNT FOR HI...

Not only give your boy ... cation," but also teach him ... BANK BOO...

Teach him to work a... young. He will help make ... college and make a bette... comes out.

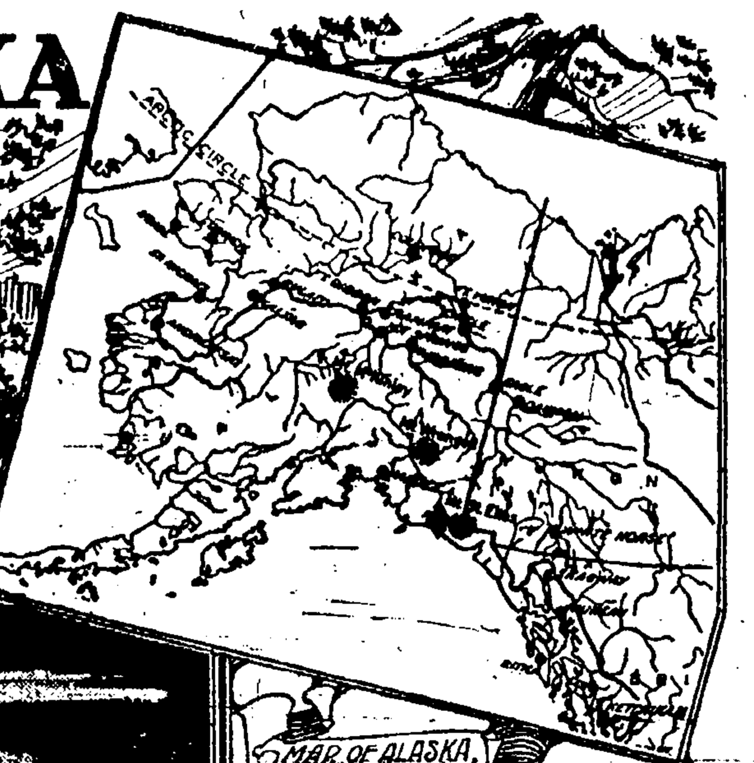
MAKE OUR BANK Y...

We pay the most libe... consistent with ...

FIRST NATION...
WELLSBORO

THE FORESTS OF ALASKA

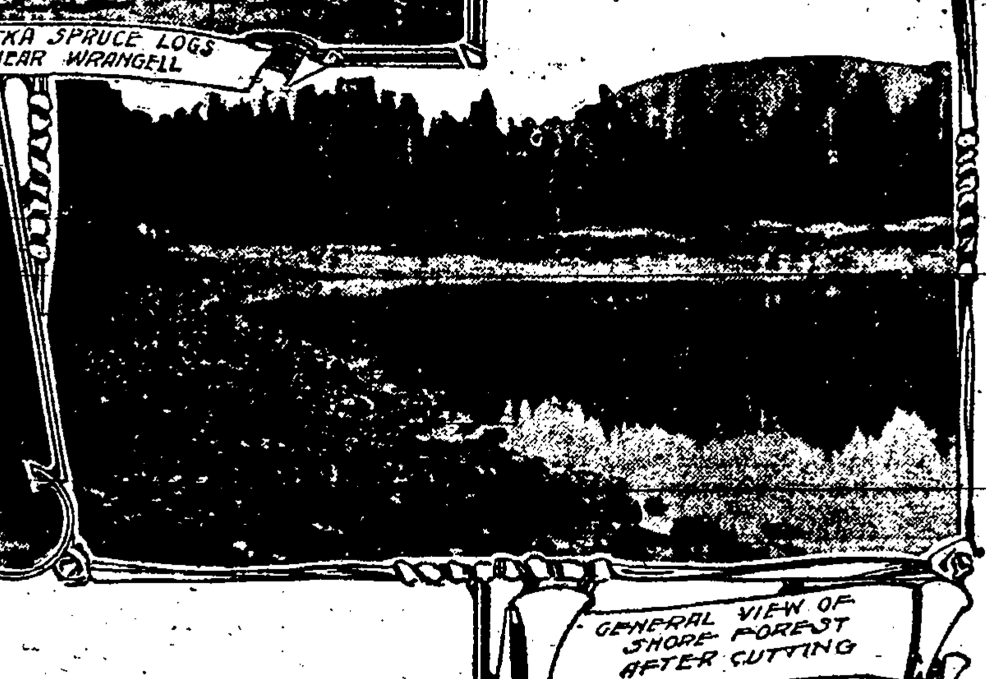
By R. S. KELLOGG, ASSISTANT U.S. FORESTER



MAP OF ALASKA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS OMITTED

RAFT OF SITKA SPRUCE LOGS ON BEACH NEAR WRANGELL

MIXED WHITE BIRCH AND ASPEN FOREST ON SANDY SLOPE SOUTH OF EAGLE



GENERAL VIEW OF SHORE FOREST AFTER CUTTING

CORDWOOD CUTTING IN WHITE BIRCH FOREST NEAR FAIRBANKS.

THE ordinary resident of the United States has no conception of what Alaska really is. He has heard of the "Klondike" for the last 14 years, and he wrongly thinks it is in Alaska. He has heard of great glaciers and high mountains, and that somewhere the thermometer occasionally registers 80 degrees below zero. Beyond this his knowledge is likely to be even more fragmentary and unreliable. In reality, Alaska is on continental dimensions, and one can no more state briefly what its characteristics are than he can similarly describe those of the entire United States; yet a few words concerning its most salient features will not be amiss.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. The value of all its products since that date has been nearly $350,000,000. It has an area of 586,000 square miles, or 375,000,000 acres, or more than ten times that of the state of Illinois. From southeastern Alaska to the end of the Aleutian islands is as far as from Savannah, Ga., to Los Angeles, Cal. Its northernmost and southernmost points are as widely separated as Canada and Mexico. Its range of temperature is greater than that between Florida and Maine.

More than one-third of this immense territory is yet but little explored, despite the many years that it has been in the possession of the United States, and despite the active efforts of prospectors, of traders and of representatives of various branches of the national government. The permanent population at the present time is estimated at some 40,000 whites and 25,000 natives; about half of the latter are Eskimo in the region adjacent to Bering sea and the Arctic ocean. The most important product is gold, of which the output in 1908 was valued at more than $19,000,000. Fisheries rank second, and the salmon packed in 1908 had a value in excess of $10,000,000.

Most of the internal improvements of Alaska have been made by the war department. The telegraph system is constructed and operated by the signal corps, with offices at all important points. Transmission depends not only upon cable and land lines, but on high-power wireless stations as well. Roads are built chiefly by the corps of engineers of the war department. Railroads, except for short lines running out to a few mining camps, are utterly lacking, and the total railway mileage does not exceed 350. Transportation in summer is by steamboats on the larger streams and by poling boats on the smaller ones. In winter, by stages where the roads are good enough, and more generally by dog teams. Alaska has 4,000 miles of navigable rivers; without them most of the present development would have been impossible.

Alaska does not have even a territorial form of government, though during the past few years it has had a delegate in congress. Called a territory by courtesy, its anomalous standing for years was that of a customs district. It has executive and judicial officers appointed by the president and the senate, but no legislature; all legislation is by congress.

The United States geological survey recognizes four main divisions of the surface of Alaska. These are:

(1) The Pacific mountain system, which, in southeastern Alaska, is a continuation of the mountains of British Columbia, extends northwest to the Mount McKinley range, and then swings sharply to the southwest, with a prolongation far into the Pacific ocean, represented by the Aleutian islands.

(2) The central plateau region, which includes most of the Yukon and Kuskokwim basins.

(3) The Rocky Mountain system which bounds the central plateau region on the north and northeast.

(4) The Arctic slope to the northward of the Rocky mountain system.

The Pacific mountain region is characterized on the coast by innumerable fiords and inlets, by deep inland passages and mountains which rise thousands of feet almost straight up from tide water. In the interior it culminates in Mount McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent. There is very little level land in this region, especially in the southeastern part. The mountains are great masses of rock and the upper parts of them are covered with perpetual snow and ice. On the coast many glaciers reach the water, but in the interior they are confined to higher altitudes.

The central plateau region is not so much a plateau as it is a rolling hill and low mountain country with wide stream valleys. Its area is nearly as great as that of the other three combined. The raising of this region above an earlier level has resulted in stream-cutting, which obscures its original plateau character. It is in the extensive valleys and on the adjacent slopes of the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim rivers and their tributaries that the interior forests reach their best development.

The Rocky mountain region is a comparatively narrow elongation of the Rocky mountain system of North America, and stretches across northern Alaska nearly from east to west. The mountains of this region reach a considerable though in no case a noteworthy height. On their southern slope head many streams which empty into the Yukon; those on the northern slope empty into the Arctic ocean.

The Arctic slope region, lying north of the Rocky mountain region, is composed of rolling tundras, in which truly Arctic conditions prevail. It has been less explored than any other portion of Alaska.

In many places in the interior the post-glacial silts and sands form an excellent soil, and upon them whatever future agriculture there may be in Alaska will chiefly be developed.

The climate of the southern and southeastern coast region of Alaska is mild and wet. The annual precipitation at Juneau and Sitka is from [illegible] to [illegible] inches. At these points the precipitation is chiefly in the form of rain, and only during a short time in the middle of the summer are there likely to be days when rain does not fall. In the mountains immediately above tide water, however, the snowfall is very great. This increases to the northward, and at Valdez a winter's snowfall of nearly sixty feet has been recorded. The lowest temperature on record at Sitka is 4 degrees F. below zero, and the highest 87 degrees. At Juneau the lowest record is 10 degrees below zero, and the highest 88 degrees. The Sitka temperature is but little cooler than that of the northern part of Puget sound or of Scotland.

Sharply contrasted with the climate of southeastern and southern Alaska is that of the central plateau regions of the interior. The Pacific mountain system cuts off the warm, moisture-laden ocean winds so that the interior has a semi-arid continental climate subject to sudden changes and great extremes. Satisfactory records are lacking, but such as are available indicate an annual precipitation in the Yukon valley of about fifteen inches, [illegible] has been registered in winter and [illegible] in summer. The summers are short and comparatively hot, the winters long and intensely cold.

Despite the low temperatures and long winters of the Yukon valley there is ordinarily a good growing season of at least three months. During much of this time daylight is almost continual and growth is rapid. This compensates in a marked degree for the shortness of the season, and since the evaporation is not great the vegetation is by no means of an arid character, notwithstanding the small precipitation. The frozen subsoil is practically impervious to water, which accumulates in poorly drained areas and causes the many swamps and "muskegs."

The differentiations between forest types are as sharp as those between the topographic and climatic, and, of course, depend upon them. The coast forests of southern Alaska are the northernmost extension of the coast type of Washington and British Columbia. The interior forests are an extension of the interior Canadian forests. The forests of the Susitna and Copper river basins are somewhat intermediate in character, since these rivers rise in the interior and break through the mountain barrier to the southern coast. On the coast of southeastern Alaska trees grow to large size; in the interior the timber is much smaller. The higher mountain areas are completely above timber line. Climatic conditions in the region adjacent to Bering sea and on the Arctic slope make forest growth altogether impossible, so there are great stretches of tundra whose vegetation consists chiefly of moss, sedges and a few small shrubs. Moss may be said to be the garment of Alaska, and layers of it 12 to 18 inches thick are not at all uncommon either on the coast or in the interior.

It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100,000,000 acres, or about 27 per cent. of the land surface of the territory. Of these, about 20,000,000 acres may constantly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be considered forest in the sense that much of it can be used for saw timber, while the balance, or 80,000,000 acres, is woodland which bears some saw timber, but on which the forest is of a smaller and more scattered character and valuable chiefly for fuel.

There is not sufficient information upon which to base any satisfactory estimate of the total stand of timber in Alaska. It has been estimated, for instance that the coast forests contain 75,000,000,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, but this estimate might be much exceeded were both the spruce and hemlock closely utilized. More than twenty cords per acre have been cut in good stands of birch and aspen in the interior, but, on the other hand, there are large areas of black spruce that is too small to use for any purpose, so that it is still impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the total stand.

The coast forests of southeastern and southern Alaska are nearly all included in the Tongass and Chugach National forests, which comprise 26,761,626 acres; and a large proportion of this area is forested. The species are chiefly western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). On the coast the timber line is low. On deer mountain at Ketchikan, for instance, spruce saw timber stops at about 1,500 feet, and the peak, with an elevation of 3,000 feet, bears only stunted black hemlock.

In the coast region the stand is generally dense, and as much as 25,000 feet per acre has been estimated for considerable tracts. Sitka spruce probably averages 20 per cent. of the stand, and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The spruce reaches a large size and occasionally attains diameters of more than six feet and heights of 150 feet. Diameters of three to four feet are attained by western red cedar. While by far the most abundant species, western hemlock, does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce or the cedar.

Practically the entire forest of the coast region is overmature. It has been accumulating for ages uninjured by fire or cutting. Shallow, rocky soil, steep mountain slopes, or poor drainage often prevent thrifty growth, and on such sites "stagheadedness" and decay are common. In favorable situations the rate of growth of the coast trees is fairly rapid. The following are typical:

A western red cedar stump in good soil on the south slope of a gorge above Ketchikan showed 235 rings. The diameter of this stump outside the bark was 38 inches. A 40-inch Sitka spruce stump in the same locality had 230 rings. This tree had been 125 feet high. Near Wrangell three Sitka spruce logs averaged 32 inches in diameter at the butt inside the bark, with 262 annual rings. Two examples of extreme age in Sitka spruce were noted in Portage bay between Petersburg and Juneau. A section of a log 54 inches in diameter taken 25 feet above the ground had 600 rings; another log 54 inches in diameter 8 feet above the ground had 525 rings. Both were entirely sound.

Logging in southeastern Alaska employs the crudest of methods. It is now carried on entirely by hand, though logging machinery was used in a few earlier operations. Only the best spruce trees at the edge of tide water are cut. The logs are frequently made the entire length of the tree, and are jacked up and rolled into the water, where they are tied into rafts and towed to the sawmill by tugs.

The annual lumber cut in the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000 board feet. This consists almost entirely of spruce, since hemlock is but little used. There are about 25 sawmills on the coast, at Cordova, Douglas, Juneau, Katalla, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Valdez, Wrangell, and other points, most of them rather crude in character and of small capacity. A large proportion of the output, probably more than one-third, is used for salmon cases, and much of the best lumber goes into them.

The southern and southeastern coast of Alaska has a much greater timber supply than there is any reason to think will be needed locally for a long time to come. The permanent industries of the region are fishing and mining. The mountainous character of the country will forever prevent agricultural operations of any magnitude. The total stumpage is large, much of it overmature, and the proportion of hemlock too great. The timber should be cut and utilized as soon as possible and the spruce, which is more valuable than the hemlock, should be given an opportunity to increase. Under present conditions, with the well-known ability of the hemlock to reproduce under shade and upon decaying logs and debris, it has the advantage of the spruce.

Since the Alaska coast forests do not contain timber of either as high quality or as great variety as grows in Oregon and Washington, there is little likelihood that lumber from them will compete largely in the general market with lumber from those states. In fact, some lumber used in southeastern Alaska is imported from the Pacific coast states, but good management on the part of the Alaska mills should enable them to supply the home demand for common kinds of lumber. While Alaska may eventually export considerable [illegible] port timber like Douglas fir for heavy construction work. Utilization for other purposes than for lumber should be encouraged. The most promising of these is for pulp. Both the spruce and hemlock are undoubtedly good pulp woods, and, taken together, they comprise almost the entire forest.

The cutting which has so far taken place on the coast of Alaska has had small effect upon the forest. The bulk of it is yet untouched. Clearly, utilization should be encouraged as much as possible. With respect to the coast forests, there is little in the statement sometimes made, that the timber in Alaska should be held for the sole use of Alaskans. It should be manufactured into the most suitable forms and sold wherever it best can be marketed. Natural barriers, so far unsurmounted, prevent it from being of benefit to the interior, where the need is greatest and the price highest. Moreover, the coast forests are not capable of producing a great deal of the structural material that will be needed in the interior when the latter region is more fully developed and made accessible by railroads.

The annual growth of the coast forests is far in excess of the local needs, and unless methods of utilization are developed which will result in the export of forest products these forests cannot be handled rightly.

The forests of interior Alaska are practically all included within the drainage basin of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. They are chiefly of the woodland type, and are estimated to cover approximately 80,000,000 acres, but probably not more than 40,000,000 acres bear timber of sufficient size and density to make it especially valuable for either cord wood or saw logs.

Several times as much timber is used each year in the interior of Alaska for fuel as is used for lumber. The interior of Alaska depends entirely upon wood for heat, light and power.

Obviously all the forests of Alaska, whether on the coast or in the interior, should be protected and made of the utmost permanent use. The coast forests, which include most of the saw timber of the territory and by far the heaviest stands, are nearly all protected by national forests. They have not been damaged by fire and are but slightly reduced by cutting. They are overmature. Carefully planned cutting should take place as soon as possible. Every effort should be made to have them utilized for lumber, and especially for pulp. They should be so managed as to increase the stand of spruce and decrease that of hemlock. In the interior forests, situated entirely upon public lands, unregulated cutting and devastating fires are going on. The coast forests were reserved before they were impaired. Those of the interior have already been seriously damaged. Their protection cannot begin too soon. While the products of the coast forests need a foreign market, the interior forests with the best of treatment are not likely to supply more than a part of the home demand. If protected they will continue to furnish logs for cabins, low-grade lumber and fuel indefinitely. Higher grade lumber required by the interior must always be imported.

Where Steady Nerves Win.

[illegible] of the largest copper shops [illegible] Any one who would like to see [illegible] of fast whizzing, dizzying [illegible] should visit a large bindery [illegible] Most all the [illegible] by the [illegible] At folding, in [illegible] gathering which re[illegible] and uniform muscular [illegible] them succeed [illegible] and as much a matter of will and [illegible] of daily habit.

[illegible] when you watch the girl who can accurately fold 1,400 sheets of printed matter in an hour, her flying hands remind you of a shuttle in a sewing machine. If you were to sit down beside her and match your speed against hers, you would find she had you beat about six times. Experience means much to the [illegible] folder, but steady nerves, the habit of concentration, and natural nimbleness mean more.

Splendid Race of Officers.

[illegible] the public has no idea what it owes these men, especially if judged by the silly, meager pay they receive for their immeasurable responsibilities and labors. At sea there are the watches on the bridge "Mount Misery," and it may be in the bitter cold gales of the North Atlantic, with the spindrift lashing the face and blizzard [illegible] whipping the snow at [illegible] out of the face. Or many walk "Mount Misery" under the dazzling [illegible] driving rain the watch is ever alert on "Mount Misery" to "pick up lights" that warn of danger and death. No wonder sea eyes get strained and bloodshot.

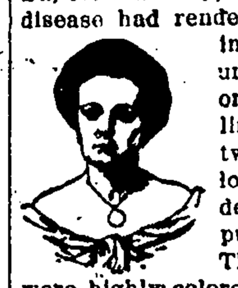
As Usual.

The cruel war is over. A Russian general has married the widow of a [illegible]

And everything will be as usual. If they have a child it will look like a [illegible] and talk like a Russian. And all [illegible] the same thing."

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.



Mrs. Ray Trusner, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WAY HE FIGURED IT.

Mr. Wise—It's a fine machine, but I have to employ a man who does nothing else but keep it in the repair.

Auto Agent—Well, if it furnishes steady employment for one man, it's a great deal better auto than those that don't.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my [illegible] can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

Globular Lightning.

Yesterday the inhabitants of Lewisham were provided with a specimen of that curious phenomenon known as "globular lightning." It is what is commonly called the "fire ball," and as it persists for several seconds it is obviously of a totally different character from any other form of lightning. It is much less brilliant than ordinary lightning, and its brightness appears to be that of iron at the "red hot" stage.

It is not, as some accounts might lead one to infer, a solid missile, but it is always spherical and appears to fall from a thunder cloud by its own gravity, sometimes rebounding after striking the ground.—London Globe.

How It Was Named.

Nottingham lace was so called because it originally was made by the semi-savage people who lived in the caves in the district now known as Nottingham, in England. By keeping the work between them and the dark mouth of the cave the women could work the pattern easily. Nottingham, or any other lace, even the finest and flimsiest, can be washed safely and quickly with Easy Task soap, which is a natural, scientific cleanser and leaves the lace in the best condition. Easy Task costs but five cents a cake at your grocer's.

Something Dreadful.

Wee Anita was listening to a story of the Johnstown flood.

"What made it?" she asked.

"Oh, the dam broke," replied grandma.

The next morning she ran into her brother's room and, climbing up on the bed, inquired anxiously: "Buvver, wasn't it just drefful 'bout that swear breaking and killing all dose people?"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. [illegible] Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. [illegible] Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
[illegible]
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Right at Home.

New Arrival—Do you recognize the profession, my good man?

St. Peter—Profession? What profession, sir?

New Arrival (resentfully)—Why, didn't you ever hear of me? I am one of the handiest harpists that ever broke into vaudeville.—Puck.

Last Here.

The Minister—In the next world, Tommy, the last shall be first.

Tommy—Say, won't I shine when the minister comes to supper at our house up there!—Puck.

If Your Are a Trifle Sensitive
About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

[illegible]

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOUSIGNONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

LIKE CURES LIKE.

Smudge—He calls his new invention a "noiseless automobile." [illegible] fernal clatter.

Smudge—He claims that the loudness of the smell drowns out the loudness of the noise, and vice versa.

When the Fish Exploded.

Somebody discovered that fish are fond of gasoline, and this led to the idea of soaking worms in gasoline in order to make them more alluring when used for bait.

Mark the result.

Two of those gasoline-tempted fish exploded in the frying pan, and broke the kitchen window, and blew the cook's face full of mashed potato, and hurled the teakettle into the flour barrel, and painted the kitchen ceiling with stewed tomatoes.

Call it a lying world and let it go at that.

A Liking for "Hamlet."

"Do you like Hamlet?" asked the hostess of her unlettered, if gushing, guest.

"Indeed I do," was the reply. "I am excessively fond of it, but I always prefer a savory to a sweet one."

There was a momentary confusion, and then the hostess realized that the admiration of the guest was of a culinary, not literary, character.

"I gave her ham with an omelette for breakfast next morning," said the hostess, when telling the story.—Scraps.

Even the Children.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, condemning in his witty way the American divorce evil, told, at a Philadelphia luncheon, an appropriate story.

"Even our children," he said, "are becoming infected. A Kensington school teacher, examining a little girl in grammar, said:

"'What is the future of "I love"?'

"'A divorce,' the child answered promptly."

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties

with cream;

A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

By Theodore Roosevelt

Mendacious Journalism

Reprinted from an article by Theodore Roosevelt in The Outlook, by special arrangement with The Outlook, of which Theodore Roosevelt is Contributing Editor. Copyright, 1910, by The Outlook Company. All Rights Reserved.

In the New York Evening Post of Friday, August 26, there appeared in an editorial article the following statements:

"'I will make the corporations come to time,' shouted Roosevelt to the mob. But did he not really mean that he would make them come down with the cash to elect him, as he did before? For a man with Mr. Roosevelt's proved record it is simply disgusting humbug for him to rant about the corporations upon whose treasurers he fawned when he was president and wanted their money for his campaign. Does he think that nobody has a memory which goes back to the life insurance investigations, and that everybody has forgotten the $50,000 taken from widows and orphans and added to Theodore Roosevelt's political corruption fund? Did he not take a big check from the Beef trust, and glad to get it? And now he is going to make the corporations come to time! One can have respect for a sincere radical, for an honest fanatic, for an agitator or leveler who believes that he is doing God's will; but it is hard to be patient with a man who talks big but acts mean, whose eye is always to the main chance politically, and who lets no friendship, no generosity, no principle, no moral scruple stand for a moment between himself and the goal upon which he has set his overmastering ambition.

"'This champion of purity, this roarer for political virtue, is the man who was for years, when in political life, hand in glove with the worst political corruptionists of his day; who toaded to Platt, who praised Quay, who paid court to Hanna; under him as president Aldrich rose to the height of his power, always on good terms with Roosevelt; it was Roosevelt who, in 1906, wrote an open letter urging the re-election of Speaker Cannon, against whom mutterings had then begun to rise; it was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written saying: 'You and I are practical men.'"

The Evening Post is not in itself sufficiently important to warrant an answer, but as representing a class with whose hostility it is necessary to reckon in any genuine movement for decent government, it is worth while to speak of it. There are plenty of wealthy people in this country, and of intellectual hangers-on of wealthy people, who are delighted to engage in any movement for reform which does not touch the wickedness of certain great corporations and of certain men of great wealth. People of this class will be in favor of any aesthetic movement; they will favor any movement against the small grafting politician, against the grafting labor leader, or any man of that stamp; but they can not be trusted the minute that the reform assumes sufficient dimensions to jeopardize so much of the established order of things as gives an unfair and improper advantage to the great corporation, and to those directly and indirectly responsive to its wishes and dependent upon it. The Evening Post and papers of the same kind, and the people whose views they represent, would favor attacking a gang of small bosses who wish to control the Republican party; but they would, as the Evening Post has shown, far rather see these small bosses win than see a movement triumph which aims not merely at the overthrow of the small political boss, but at depriving the corporation of its improper influence over politics, depriving the man of wealth of any advantage beyond that which belongs to him as a simple American citizen. They would be against corporations only after such corporations had been caught in the crudest kind of criminality.

I have never for one moment counted upon the support of the Evening Post or of those whom it represents in the effort for cleanliness and decency within the Republican party, because the Evening Post would support such a movement only on condition that it was not part of a larger movement for the betterment of social conditions. But this is not all. In the struggle for honest politics there is no more a place for a liar than there is for a thief, and in a movement designed to put an end to the dominion of the thief but little good can be derived from the assistance of the liar. Of course objection will be made to my use of this language. My answer is that I am using it merely scientifically and descriptively, and because no other terms express the facts with the necessary precision. In the article in which the Evening Post comes to the defense of those in present control of the Republican party in New York state, whom it has affected to oppose in the past, the Evening Post through whatever editor personally wrote the article, practised every known form of mendacity.

Probably the Evening Post regards the decalogue as outworn; but if it will turn to it and read the eighth and ninth commandments, it will see that bearing false witness is condemned as strongly as theft itself. To take but one instance out of the many in this article, the Evening Post says: "It was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written, saying: 'You and I are practical men.'" Not only is every important statement in this sentence false, but the writer who wrote it knew it was false. As far as I was concerned, every man visited the White House openly, and Mr. Harriman among the others. I took no money from Mr. Harriman secretly or openly to buy votes or for any other purpose. Whoever wrote the article in the Evening Post in question knew that this was the foulest and basest lie when he wrote the sentence, for he quotes the same letter in which I had written to Mr. Harriman as follows: 'What I have to say to you can be said to you as well after election as before, but I would like to see you some time before I write my message.' I am quoting without the letter before me, but the quotation is substantially, if not verbally, accurate. That statement in this letter to Harriman is of course on its face absolutely incompatible with any thought that I was asking him for campaign funds, for it is of course out of the question that I could tell him equally well what I had to say after election if it referred in any possible way to getting money before election. This is so clear that any pretense of misunderstanding is proof positive of the basest dishonesty in whoever wrote the article in question. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Harriman called it was to complain that the national committee would not turn over for the use of the state campaign in which he was interested funds to run that campaign, and to ask me to tell Cortelyou to give him aid for the state campaign. Mr. Cortelyou is familiar with the facts. In other words, the statement of the Evening Post is not only false and malicious, is not only in direct contradiction of the facts, but is such that it could only have been made by a man who, knowing the facts, deliberately intended to pervert them. Such an act stands on a level of infamy with the worst act ever performed by a corrupt member of the legislature or city official, and stamps the writer with the same moral brand that stamps the bribe-taker.

I have seen only a telegraphic abstract of the article, apparently containing quotations from it. Practically every statement made in these quotations is a falsehood.

To but one more shall I allude. The article speaks of my having attacked corporations, and, referring directly to my Ohio speeches, of my having "sought to inflame the mob and make mischief." In those speeches the prime stand I took was against mob violence as shown by the labor people who are engaged in controversy with a corporation. My statement was in effect that the first duty of the state and the first duty of the officials was to put down disorder and to put down mob violence, and that after such action had been taken, then it was the duty of officials to investigate the corporation, and if it had done wrong to make it pay the penalty of its wrongs and to provide against the wrongdoing in the future. It is but another instance of the peculiar baseness, the peculiar moral obliquity, of the Evening Post that it should pervert the truth in so shameless a fashion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Cheyenne, Wyo., August 27, 1910.

The Only Way.

"Why did he leave all his money to the black sheep of the family?"

"He said the other children were too good to go to jail."

"Well?"

"And he wanted to fix it so the black sheep would be too rich."

Pa's Idea of It.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is pride?

Pa—Pride, my son, is walking with a gold-headed cane when you are not lame.

Doubtful Proposition.

"The Bohemian life is the one that is frank and sincere," said the man with the artistic temperament.

"Perhaps," replied the practical youth. "But I can't help having my doubts about the frankness and sincerity of anybody who tries to convince you that he enjoys being broke."

Necessities.

Lawyer—Did the prisoner when he assisted his victim seem to recognize your voice?

Witness—Well, he cut him dead.

Right Off the Reel.

"When is an actor not an actor?" asked the man with the conundrum habit.

The man who had passed the afternoon at a vaudeville house never hesitated a minute.

"About nine times out of ten," he replied.

A Conversation.

[illegible] in these new thought movements.

[illegible] a great deal of old thought that I understand not.

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans in Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land half a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid $20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his far-west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work larn har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always w'at you call de' right, an' de farmer he say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! an' tell us go to—well, anyway he 'arb mad. Now," and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no grist mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' when me want to, me can say to de oder fellow! you go——! Well, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in those portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture a crop may always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from $35 to $45 per month.

Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan.

O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the hay that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie."

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT

Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I here that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that you will make here as we have, for we have found wherever there is equality of rights, in this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good American citizens. We do not want you to forget what you have been, but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

Serving Two Masters.

"Can a man serve two masters?" exclaimed John M. Callahan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state, at a meeting in Exeter hall the other night. "I say he cannot, and that reminds me of the answer I got from an Irish friend of mine when I asked him the same question.

"'Can a man serve two masters, is it same my Irish friend.' 'Of only knowed man man that could do it, and he had they sent him to jail for bigamy.'"

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Right Way.

William Muldoon, the noted trainer, was talking approve of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, of training.

"In training," he said, "the strictest obedience is required. Whenever I think of the theory of training I think of Nash, who, after 18 years of married life, is one of the best and happiest husbands in the world.

"Nash, I once said to him, 'well, Nash, old man, how do you take married life?'

"'According to directions,' he replied."

A STITCH IN TIME

Every form of cutaneous disease could be cured in its incipiency if a jar of Resinol Ointment were kept at hand. A little of this excellent Ointment applied in time will effectually ward off and cure a starting trouble which, if neglected, may prove a troublesome and often obstinate case of Eczema or other disfiguring skin disease. For burns, scalds, slight wounds, sores, eruption of poison ivy, sunburn, it is a quick and sure remedy, usually curing these troubles over night. To the unfortunate sufferer with Hemorrhoids (Itching or Inflamed Piles) resinol ointment is indeed a godsend. The intense pain and intolerable itching of this trouble is instantaneously relieved and a cure effected in a very short time.

The bath room or family medicine case is incomplete if not equipped with Resinol Soap and Ointment. They are most valuable accessories in every well regulated household, and can be obtained at any drug store.

Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick is also highly appreciated by men who regard a good complexion and a face free from pimples and blotches.

Booklet on Care of the Skin and Complexion sent free on application. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

A Shipping Error.

The young duchess of Westminster, wife of the richest peer in England, recently gave birth to her third child, a daughter. Thus there is no heir to the immense Grosvenor fortune, Earl Grosvenor, the duchess' second child, having died at the age of four.

Apropos of all this, a rather cruel story is being told in Newport about Lady Ursula Grosvenor, the eight-year-old daughter of the young duchess.

A friend, the story goes, called at Eaton Hall, and as she sat in the drawing-room, little Lady Ursula entered.

"Oh, good afternoon," she said, gravely. "Mamma can't see any one today. She's upstairs with the new baby. They sent her, you know, a girl when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so upset that she's quite ill."

Talking to the Child.

"Mrs. X—— talks to little Madge just as Mr. X—— talks to their dog," said a little girl of a neighboring family. And it was indeed true. Mrs. X—— is a very well-meaning woman and would be greatly surprised if she should hear the foregoing statement. She has simply unconsciously acquired a harsh tone of voice in dealing with her children. This is altogether unnecessary, and is not, as many mothers seem to think, a mark of good discipline. The mother whose manner is quiet but firm is generally a much more successful disciplinarian than the harsh-voiced mother who issues her commands in a dictatorial manner. Kindness never spoils children. It is flabby indecision, sometimes mistaken for kindness, which spoils them.

Opportunity of Suffragist.

Baroness Aletta Korff tells in one of the magazines how the women of Finland came to vote. The fact is that women had to show that they could meet an emergency before the vote came to them. They have not had many opportunities to take the initiative in the world's history and they have not always responded when the opportunity came, but when a crisis, such as that in 1904, when the strike and the revolutionary outbreak in Russia took place at the same time, occurred, they proved they could make peace by doing it. Not until England and the United States find the women helping them to bear some great trouble will they give them the right to vote.

Try to Come Back.

Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of 'air restorer.'"

"NO FRILLS"

Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 16 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts for me to try. I told her it was no use, but finally to humor her I tried a little, and—they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short I began to improve and stick to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 154 pounds the following October.

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

"You can publish this if you want it. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROBLEMS MANY YEARS OLD

Children of Today Puzzle Over Them Just as They Did a Thousand Years Ago.

When King Alfred the Great was reigning over England, a thousand years ago, school children pondered over problems in arithmetic much as our boys and girls do now.

Here are two taken word for word from a lesson book of that day:

"The swallow once invited the snail to dinner. He lived just one league (three English miles) from the spot, and the snail traveled at the rate of only one inch a day. How long would it be before he dined?"

"An old man met a child. 'Good-day, my son,' he said. 'May you live as long as you have lived, and as much more, and thrice as much as all this; and if God gives you one year in addition to the others, you will be a century old!' What was that boy's age?"—The Comrade.

HIS COMEBACK.

Mr. Henpeck—I don't want you to put "Requiescat in pace" on my wife's tombstone. Make it "Requiesco in pace."

Stonecutter—But that means "I rest in peace."

Mr. Henpeck—I know, and I want you to sign it "Husband."

Active Possession.

Guinevere, aged four, was going out to walk with a young lady, of whom she was very fond. As they opened the street door they were met by a swirling cloud of dust, blown up from the thoroughfare.

"Keep your lips tightly closed, Gwen, or you'll get your lungs full of microbes," warned the young lady.

Guinevere pondered a moment and then, looking up, demanded:

"What are your crobes?"—National Monthly.

A Woman's Backbone.

History records many instances where a woman has shown that she possessed clear grit—commonly called backbone. She must have, to be able to half kill herself over a washtub every week. Women are learning now, however, that if they use Easy Task soap in the laundry it means half the work done while they rest, their clothes are cleaner and sweeter, their hands are not red and ugly, their flannels do not shrink and their linens do not rot.

Scandal.

Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline: "Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet.

"Naow, look at that, Ez!" she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"—Judge.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

There are two kinds of unhappy people in the world—those who are sad because they are not known, and those who are miserable because they are.

Your side of the argument may be convincing as far as you are concerned, but what is the use if it doesn't convince the other fellow?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The undertaker usually finishes all he undertakes.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

WESTERN CA
160 ACRES OF FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
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any lotion, liniment
more beautifying
cosmetic.
Cures dandruff and stops falling out.

The Army o
Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Ever
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headac
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE
Genuine must bear S
Breath

W. L. DOU
HAND-SEWED PROCESS
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00,
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50,
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for Douglas name and retail price the bottom—value guaran
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PATENT YOU
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W. N. U. C

COMMISSIONERS' CONVENTION.

(Continued from first page.)

patriotic in the true sense, that is, if they are good citizens, desiring to discharge their public duties to the best interests of their constituents and fellow citizens throughout the county, and in accordance with the law that they have sworn to observe, that there is no field that offers so much opportunity for the exercise of moral courage, vigilance, intelligence, patience and a resolute determination to do one's full duty as in ferreting out all personal property which is subject to taxation but which is escaping taxation.

"It has often seemed to me probable, that local assessors cannot fully realize the fact that of every dollar collected from personal property which reaches the State Treasury, seventy-five cents ultimately reaches the County Treasury. It seems to me of primary importance to every man who thinks that real estate bears more than its just share of taxes, that the laws relating to taxation of personal property should be enforced as efficiently as possible. Every assessor as a rule, pays taxes on real estate, every County Commissioner as a rule pays taxes upon real estate, every collector as a rule pays taxes upon real estate. All of these officers as well as all other owners of real estate, are interested in the enforcement of the law relating to the taxation of personal property and by just so much may the burden upon real estate be lightened. It seems to me as though this is the real solution of the problem of how to lighten taxes on real estate in Pennsylvania under our present system. Owners of real estate complain and I think justly, that the confining of this class of property to local taxation works an injustice upon real estate. It is true that real estate pays no State taxes; it is also true that corporations pay no taxes upon real estate except in so far as real estate enters into the valuation of their capital stock. The plan, is as I have before stated, in its general outline, a good one, but there is no doubt about the fact that real estate bears a far great proportion of taxes, dollar for dollar, than corporations. And it is also true that an acre in one township may pay a greater sum than an acre in another county. These are discrepancies which are bound to exist and the same thing might be said about different corporations. I have often observed that the discrepancies the taxes paid by one class of corporations is far greater and more unjust and inequitable in Pennsylvania than the discrepancy which exists beteween the taxes on corporations as a whole and the taxes upon real estate as a whole.

"I would like to discuss with you some of the absurdities which exist in our system of taxing corporations for State purposes, and to suggest what I regard as proper objects of taxation for increase of State revenue—classes of property which are now escaping taxation altogether and which I regard as proper objects upon which to fix a part of the burden of conducting the State government. But I must remember my promise to be brief and I must also remember my desire to be helpful and therefore I come back to play a little longer upon this harp of one string—taxation of personal property for State purposes. In order to fix your attention by some startling figures permit me to indulge in a personal statement to the effect that during the three years of my term as Auditor General and as official President of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the amount of personal property returned by local assessors throughout the State to the Board of Revenue Commissioners as subject to taxation for State purposes was increased $209,056,376.12 upon which sum additional taxes were imposed amounting to $836,227.90. At the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1909, the total amount of personal property returned from the sixty-seven counties of the State subject to taxation for State purposes reached the enormous sum of $1,141,899,627.92 and yielded a tax of $4,567,398.52 of which the various counties were entitled and received $3,391,441.98, or seventy-five per cent. Tioga's share of this sum was $9,845.49, or ten and a half per cent. of the entire sum required to conduct the affairs of Tioga county. This is a very large proportion and the taxes received from personal property is thus seen to be a considerable proportion of the whole money required for the county's uses, but my belief is that the same might be very greatly increased and perhaps doubled—nay more than doubled, if all money subject to taxation for State purposes were honestly returned; or if the vigilance of the local assessor was great enough to enable him to report all that was subject to taxation that had been returned by the owner.

"After a very close contact with the fiscal affairs of the State for a period of three years, preceded and supplemented by an experience as County Solicitor, I am of the opinion, and in this I merely concur with those of even greater experience, that although there is upwards of a billion dollars returned now annually in personal property subject to taxation for State purposes there is fully another billion dollars which is not returned and which is escaping taxation of the same character as that which is returned and taxed; and that there is fully another billion of dollars in the form of school bonds which are escaping taxation altogether. ... be reduced to a mere nominal tax, depending, of course more or less upon local conditions in the various counties.

[illegible] that each [illegible] ... gether and [illegible] ... better to make [illegible] ... this notice is time to prepare [illegible] ... those which are sure to confront

him, as every local assessor has his own troubles and is bound to meet vexatious questions which may not be easily answered.

"Remember, as a general rule, a rule which should be the Golden Rule for assessors that estimated returns in all cases where voluntary returns are made, add the penalty of fifty per cent., make up your returns promptly to the Board of Revenue Commissioners and get the matter behind you. When your return is once in you have a valid answer to any importuning for a remittance of the penalty. A public officer who is doing his duty according to his oath of office and to his conscience, need care little about the criticism of one who violates the law by failing to make a return and then who complains because a public officer will not violate the law and his oath in the interest of one who has already violated the law by failing to make a return. Display of patriotism is not confined to times of war; many more opportunities present themselves for an exercise of true patriotism in time of peace than war; and even a higher quality of moral courage is required in times of peace because of the absence of the plaudits and approval of the multitude. It requires true moral courage to discharge the duties of any public office with absolute singleness of purpose and with a view only to the welfare of the public at large. I know of no office in our system of government requiring higher order of integrity and general intelligence than the office of County Commissioner in Pennsylvania. And I know of no office requiring the same degree of efficiency and ability so poorly compensated. It is of far more importance to the people of any county in the State as to the manner of conducting the business of the County Commissioner's office than of the manner in which the business of the Governor's office is conducted. And during the whole year I know of no assembly in the State whose meetings are fraught with more importance to the general welfare than the meetings of this association. The voluntary organization of such an Association is one of the encouraging signs of the times and every thoughtful and observing citizen should wish your Association God-speed."

Indiana county won next year's meet, the dates fixed being September 12th and 14th. J. M. Marshall, of Indiana, was elected President; W. Q. Grabe, of Butler, Vice President; E. V. Phillips, of Chester, Secretary, and John L. Dunlap, of Centre, Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Wellsboro and the Tioga County Commissioners for hospitality, asking the State for appropriations to pay Commissioners' expenses to future conventions and appointing E. E. Jones, of Susquehanna, who was present, "good roads whip" for the next session at Harrisburg.

Committees as follows were named: Executive, James E. Robbins, Chester; L. Q. Marsh, Bradford; John P. Bubb, Lycoming; J. H. Cashman, Adams; A. L. McGovern, Elk; S. L. Eppley, Cumberland; A. R. Cyphert, Clarion. Legislative, P. H. Dewey, Tioga; C. D. Austin, Potter; Francis G. Andrews, Chester; J. S. Richards, Clearfield.

THE POMONA GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Regular Quarterly Meeting Held at Tioga.

Tioga County Pomona Grange, No. 20 met with Tioga Grange in Tioga, Sept 15 and 16. Meeting was opened in full in Wickham Hall by Worthy Master E. J. Tuttle at 2 p. m. Brother B. G. French, the efficient lecturer of local grange, gave the address of welcome and certainly made us feel that they were glad to have the membership meet with them. He spoke very earnestly of the work that the organization was doing and must do in the future. He thought that the farmer of to-day, like Plato of old, had three things to be thankful for, that we were American citizens, that we lived in the present age and that we had so good an organization to promote our welfare in every way.

The response by Mrs I. G. Stone was full of good thoughts. Mrs. Stone urged the members to live up to the high principles of the order and to realize that good principles can never die and the carrying out of ours was one of the surest ways to build up our order. A song by H. Bowyer was followed by a discussion on "What Conditions are Most Needed for the Improvement of Country Life."

The Lecturer, Mrs Coveney, opened the discussion and was followed by a goodly number of the members, among the things mentioned as help to the bettering of farm life, were good roads, a Parcels Post, better schools, more equality in our tax system. The need of more system in a farmer's work so that instead of putting in fourteen to sixteen hours per day he can have some time for the betterment of social and family conditions. The need of hired help on the farm and the difficulty in obtaining it was urged as one of the drawbacks in country life; a man or boy will not work when the hours are long unless there are some inducements as an offset. In short conditions for hired help, both indoors as well as out, must be made the very best possible if we expect to keep any help. Brother Andrews, of Lawrence Grange, thought it would be impossible, under present conditions, for a young man and wife to start on a farm and pay for it from the profits of the farm; while Brother Hogaboom of Jobs Corners thought there had never been a time when a farm could be so easily paid for as at present, every thing a farmer raised brought a good price.

The following were appointed as [illegible] Brother [illegible] F. P. Hogaboom, Jobs Corners; C. L. Ret[illegible] of Farmington [illegible] R. G. Fr[illegible] Tioga, Mrs Potter of Alex[illegible] and Mrs Kingsley, of Mansfield. A recess was then taken until

7:30 p. m., when the fifth degree was conferred on a large class, after which an open session was held and the hall was filled with the members and the people of Tioga who had a desire to know what the grange could do.

The following program was given, opened by the Tioga orchestra, of which Brother B. G. French was leader A recitation by Miss Kemp, of Farmington Hill Grange; a song by Mrs. Smith, of Tioga; recitation, by Miss Rogers, of Aurora Grange; song, by Mrs. Fields, of Tioga; talk on "Then and Now" by Brother Hogaboom, of Jobs Corners; a paper, "Kitchen or College—In Which is Domestic Science Best Acquired?" by Mrs. Gaige, of Mitchell Mills Grange; song, Miss Ramsdell, of Tioga; instrumental music, Mrs. I. G. Stone, of Balsam, and music by the orchestra closed one of the best entertainments ever given at an open session. Each song received an enthusiastic encore while the recitations were especially fine, both in the recitations and in the rendering. Brother Hogaboom compared the country sixty years ago with that of to-day; the difference in ways and manner of doing things and the machinery in use. Mrs. Gaige's paper was a splendid one and I am in hopes to have it printed in a future issue of this paper.

Friday morning session opened at 9:30 a. m. with music by the grangers. Brother E. B. Dorsett, State Lecturer, spoke of the work to be done at the Grange grounds in Wellsboro, in moving and repairing the hall. Owing to the sickness of Brother Mulford, Superintendent of the Asaph Nurseries, we were disappointed in not hearing the paper on "Forestry and its Relation to Farming," but several members discussed the question and the necessity of doing something to build up our forests. The members were reminded by Brother Dorsett that we could get National bulletins on forestry, or almost any other subject pertaining to farming, by applying to the Department at Washington or State bulletins at Harrisburg.

A recitation by Miss Kemp and music by Mrs. Stone was followed by a talk from the State Lecturer. Brother Dorsett spoke of the land show to be held in Pittsburg and the desire of Secretary Critchfield of the Agricultural Department, to have an exhibit of beets potatoes, carrots, squash, pumpkins, oats, corn, wheat, rye, and barley from this county. There will be no prizes given, but all samples will be paid for, as well as the expenses of transportation. It is intended to be an educational exhibition showing what can be raised in Pennsylvania.

Brother Dorsett, as the chairman of farmers institute, in Tioga county, gave notice that this county would have twelve days institute this year as follows: Tioga, Jan. 13 and 14; Mitchell Mills, 16; Mansfield, 17 and 18; Wellsboro 19 and 20; Osceola, 21; Westfield, 23 and 24. This is a gain of six days in the county over four years ago.

Grange then took recess for dinner.

The Grange was called to order at 1:30 p. m. After recitations by Sisters Stevens and Rogers, the report of lecture work done in the various subordinate granges throughout the county, was taken up and discussed. The best means of bringing up a grange attendance is by having a good live lecturer; one who always has something of interest for the members; talks and papers on practical subjects for farm and home, music, recitations, reading and sometimes a short drama, in fact anything that will be entertaining.

The following question brought out some points in its discussion that were of interest to us all: "Why Should not Automobiles pay a tax in proportion to their value?"

The report of the Committee on Resolutions closed the work of the session. A resolution endorsing the position of the National Grange favoring a Parcel Post, Election of U. S. Senator by direct vote of the people. Conservation of timber and mineral lands, was passed and a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking the Tioga and Farmington Grangers for their most hospital entertainment of the visiting members. Grange then closed in full form on one of the best sessions ever held in the county.

The Philadelphia Record.

There are three essential elements, according to The Philadelphia Record, that make for success in a modern newspaper. First, it must print all the news, with an eye to the interests of types of readers, in attractive and entertaining form Second, whatever political cause it may editorially espouse, it must be fair, free of outside dictation, and sincere in advocating the policies it believes to be best for the general welfare. Third, it must be clean, wholesome and elevating in its influence.

"The Record" itself possesses all these elements of success, and then some. Independently Democratic in politics, it is as nearly nonpartisan as a newspaper can be in its new columns, which fully and accurately cover the entire field tributary to Philadelphia. Aside from its news departments, including its daily market reports, which are the recognized authority in produce transactions, and it is pre-eminent in several other features that have contributed immensely to its popularity as a family newspaper. The last word on household affairs, science, fashions and farm progress is found in its regular departments. Its famous "Reporters' Nosegay" column is widely quoted throughout the country. It is the leader in the field of sports. It is practically the only daily papers in the East for horse news. And its cartoonist, who hits off the principle events of the day in inimitable style, is second to none in the United States.

"The Philadelphia Record" has another element of news value that is of particular interest to the woman of the family. The store news is generally of secondary importance in their eyes only to the chronicle of the world's doing. "The Record," it is worth noting, prints more department store advertising than any other newspaper in Philadelphia.

Blossburg to Boom.

If reports are to be relied upon Blossburg is on the eve of a good healthy boom. The contract has been let for building an addition to the State Miners' Hospital, at an expenditure of about $20,000. A new park of over 61 acres will be laid out this year on the southwestern edge of the borough. Chief Burgess Frank S. Hughes and the borough officials are building cement sidewalks and are arranging to pave the streets next year. The Miners' National Bank will be enlarged and more fully equipped, the Methodist Episcopal churches will be repaired, the big block formerly occupied by H. H. Roberts and destroyed by fire will be rebuilt and there are many other tangible signs of development.

WOMEN'S WOES.

Wellsboro Women Are Finding Relief at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. D. C. Avery, 47 Grant St., Wellsboro, Pa., says: About four years ago I used a couple boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from H. L. Blatchley's drug store, and I was cured of kidney complaint. This trouble was due to an attack of la grippe. There was a steady, dull ache through the small of my back and I had other difficulties which showed that my kidneys were disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills went directly to the seat of my trouble and disposed of every symptom. I cannot be too grateful to this remedy for its good work."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.—Sept. 8-2t.

We Are Expert Judges

of meat on the hoof and know how to choose that which is tender, juicy and in prime condition. When you buy meats at Yahn & Westbrook's market you are sure of receiving the best that is raised. We also know how to cut meats and trim them for the tables of the dainty eaters and our Meats, Poultry, Game and Fish are always satisfactory and delicious when they are sent from

Yahn & Westbrook's

Opposite Coles House Block

WALN ST., WELLSBORO, PA.

CUT THIS OUT

The Wellsboro Gazette Popularity Contest

1 VOTE

CANDIDATE

ADDRESS

DISTRICT NO.

This coupon when neatly clipped out with name and address properly filled in and brought or sent to the Contest Department of the Gazette will count as 1 vote in the Prize and Popularity Contest.

The first [illegible] of these coupons received for any young lady will [illegible] nomination and will count for 1,000 votes. This Coupon Not Good After September 28, 1910.

CUT THIS OUT

CUT THIS OUT

CUT THIS OUT

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas, Venditioni Exponas with clause of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Levari Facias Tax Claim, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910, at two o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. A lot of land in Liberty township: bounded and described as follows: Northerly by lands now or formerly in possession of Charles Grover, easterly by lands now or formerly in possession of Nicholas White, southerly by lands now or formerly in possession of Daniel Bryan and westerly by lands now or formerly in possession of Jacob Heyler. Containing about 96 acres, more or less, with about 40 acres improved, with a one and one-half story framed dwelling house, with kitchen and woodshed attached, two framed barns, other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered by a good well and running brook. To be sold as the property of Henry Heyler, suit of Clara F. Miller and F. M. Sheffer, administrators of C. A. Miller, deceased.

2. ALSO—A lot of land in Union township: bounded and described as follows: Northerly by lands now in possession of B. L. Goff, easterly by county line between the counties of Bradford and Tioga and lands of G. F. Williams, southerly by lands now in possession of Chas. R. Gorton and westerly by lands now in possession of Mary Preston. Containing about 65 acres, more or less, and being all that portion of the farm now in possession of G. F. Williams. Nearly all improved, with a good apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered. To be sold as the property of G F. Williams, suit of Thomas M. Brann.

3. ALSO—Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Brookfield township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of James Seely, on the east by lands of E. P. Murdock, on the south by the public road and on the west by lands of James Seely. Containing about 40 acres, 12 acres improved, with one two-story framed dwelling house, one framed barn, other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered. To be sold as the property of H. A. Fisk, suit of the International Harvester Company of America.

4. ALSO—Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Brookfield township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of James Seely, on the east by lands of E. P. Murdock, on the south by the public road and on the west by lands of James Seely. Containing about 40 acres, 12 acres improved, with one two-story framed dwelling house, one framed barn, other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and well watered. To be sold as the property of H. A. Fisk, suit of Jackson & Wakely, use of Knoxville Banking Company.

5. ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township: beginning at the southwest corner hereof and the northwest corner of lands of Burton Luddington; thence along land of said Luddington east 49 rods to land of Russell Kennedy; thence along lands of said Kennedy north 39.2 rods to land of Russell Kennedy; thence along said Kennedy west 49 rods to land of C. H. Besley; thence along lands of said Besley south 39 2 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 12 acres, more or less, being the same land conveyed to the said Maggie Boyce by Russell Kennedy and wife by deed dated May 4th, 1900, and recorded in Tioga county in Deed Book 116, at page 317. To be sold as the property of Maggie Boyce, D. B. Boyce, Alfred Gleason and Carrie Gleason, suit of Dewitt D. Stubbs.

6. ALSO—A lot of land in Mansfield borough, bounded and described as follows. North by H. E. Lamb and Edw. Butler, east by Mrs. Ester Butler, south by Wellsboro avenue, west by Edwin Butler. All improved. To be sold as the property of Henry Butler, suit of Tioga County.

7. ALSO—A lot of land in Shippen township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 46.3 rods from the southeast corner of lands of T. L. Woodruff, and the southeast corner hereof; thence north 87½° west, 45.2 rods to a post, the southwest corner hereof; thence north, 4½° east 253.2 rods to a post in the line of Warrant No. 2355; thence along the Warrant line south, 88° east, 45.2 rods to a post, the northeast corner hereof; thence by the western boundary line of lands now or late of said T. L. Woodruff, 253.2 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 80 acres and being the same tract of land conveyed by Susan and Henry Jellies to Franklin Cook by deed dated May 9, 1876, and recorded in Deed Book No. 56, at page 587, in the office for the recording of Deeds for Tioga county; and which tract of land was further conveyed by said Franklin Cook and wife to Barna Jackson by deed of date, April 9, 1879, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Book No. 61 at page 335; and conveyed by the heirs of said Barna Jackson to Andrew Jackson and Clark B. Jackson by deed dated May 1, 1882, and of record in said office in Deed Book No. 69 at page 52; and the undivided half interest in said lot of said Clark B. Jackson conveyed by him to said Andrew Jackson by deed of date Sept. 3, 1884, and of record in said office in Deed Book No. 75 at page 467. About 40 acres of woodland and about 40 acres improved, with a good two story framed dwelling house with kitchen attached, framed gambrel roofe basement barn with shed attached, framed granary, framed corn-crib and other outbuildings; an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon and well watered. To be sold as the property of Anna Jackson, committee of Andrew Jackson, a lunatic, suit of Darius L. Deane.

8. ALSO—A lot of land situate in Mansfield borough, bounded and described as follows: North by Sullivan Street; east by Hiram Butler and H. E. Lamb; south by Wellsboro avenue; west by Morris street. All improved. To be sold as the property of Edwin Butler, suit of Tioga County.

9. ALSO—A lot of land in Morris township, bounded and described as follows: North by Babb's Creek; east by land of J. C. and G. F. Clark; south by Main street; west by lands of J. O. Miller. All improved. To be sold as the property of Edgar Houghton suit of Tioga County.

10. ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough, bounded and described as follows: North by Ab. Bunn; east by Bauch street; south by John Ruhena; west by Anna Brown. All improved with a two-story framed dwelling house with kitchen attached. To be sold as the property of Ellen Marvin and Anna Smith Estate, suit of Tioga County.

11. ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough, bounded and described as follows: North by lands of Jacob Jones; east by lands of Guarantee Loan Association; south by Grange street; west by Sara Till. All improved. To be sold as the property of [illegible] L. Parker and Alice Parker, real owner, suit of Tioga County.

12. ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough, bounded and described as follows: North by [illegible]; east by Parkhurst Street; south by Thomas H. Williams; west by Charles Nowak. All improved. To be sold as the property of John T. Davis, suit of Tioga County.

LAMAN D. GOODSPEED, Sheriff.

Sept. 8, 1910-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators and guardians named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., in said county, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1910, at 2 p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed.

First and partial account of Newton D. Bartle and Thomas W. Bartle, Executors of the will of Ransford D. Bartle, late of Chatham, deceased.

[illegible] account of [illegible], Administrator of the estate of [illegible], late of [illegible], deceased.

Final account of D. L. Deane, Administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Davis, late of Blossburg, deceased.

Final account of D. L. Deane, Administrator of the estate of Barbara L. Deane, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

Final account of Tioga County Savings and Trust Co., Administrator of the estate of [illegible], late of [illegible] township, deceased.

Final account of Tioga County Savings and Trust Co., Guardian of Hannah E. Fletcher and Harriet N. Fletcher, minor children of [illegible] Fletcher, late of Sullivan, deceased.

First and final account of [illegible], Executor of the will of Charles Howland, late of Covington, deceased.

First account of James M. Frost, Executor of [illegible], late of [illegible], deceased.

First and final account of Charles F. Mosher, Administrator of the estate of [illegible], late of Liberty, deceased.

First and final account of [illegible], Administrator of the estate of [illegible], late of Mansfield, deceased.

First and final account of John Patterson, Executor of the will of James Patterson, late of Covington borough, deceased.

First and final account of John Patterson, Executor of the will of Anna J. Patterson, late of Covington borough, deceased.

First and final account of L. S. Snover and F. H. Whittaker, Executors of the will of [illegible], late of Mansfield, deceased.

First and final account of Anna Stickin, Administratrix of the estate of J. W. Stickin, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

First account of Henry H. Cooper, one of the Executors of the will of Eliza M. Freeman, late of Chatham, deceased.

First and final account of Edward E. Watkins, Executor of the will of Justus Watkins, late of Sullivan, deceased.

First and final account of Cora Yandes, Administratrix of the estate of Charles W. Yandes, late of Liberty township, deceased.

RANSFORD W. FIELD, Register.

Sept. 1, 1910-4t.

Kitchen Cabinets for $8.00

W[illegible] ... Hathaway ... the market ... for [illegible] ... can be seen at [illegible]

The Truth About Bottled Soda Water

So many people have a wrong impression about bottled soda water that it is only just and right that the truth should be known.

First of all, Bottled Soda Water, as we make it, is just as pure as the best fountain soda water and just as pure as any of the high-priced bottled mineral waters that command fancy prices because they are cleverly advertised.

Note, right here, that bottled soda water and fountain soda water are not soda water at all. There is no soda in either of them. The name "Soda Water" originated years ago when people made some sort of fizzing water by combining soda with vinegar. The soda water of to-day is a *carbonated* water, sometimes called "charged" water, because it is carbonated or charged with carbonic gas.

We buy this gas in liquid form in big steel drums. It is a pure, wholesome food product, wholly free from animal, vegetable or mineral impurities.

It is not a concoction of marble-dust and sulphuric acid, as some people seem to think. It is pure carbon from coke or some other form of mineral, united with the oxygen of the air and compressed into liquid form.

Carbonated water, whether flavored or not, is a good thing for mankind. Wise physicians prescribe it for children and invalids, in many cases where the stomach is too weak for even the purest spring water.

The carbonic gas in the water acts as a mild stimulant. It gives snap, sparkle and zest to any beverage charged with it. It is the same gas, by the way, that bubbles up in champagne or that gives beer its sparkle and foam.

Every householder in town should have a case of our delightful Ginger Ale, Chocolate, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Orange, Birch Beer, Lemon Soda, Cream Soda, or some other of our delicious beverages, and they should be served by every hotel, restaurant and bar. For nothing that our people can drink will give greater satisfaction and less harm than our splendid bottled soda water beverages.

JOHN D. SKELTON,

68 MAIN STREET, WELLSBORO, PA.

CHASE THE SHIVERS

THESE CHILLY MORNINGS AND EVENINGS

Blue Oil Flame Heaters

will do it quicker than any other, with no bother and less expense.

Roberts Hardware Company

Next Door to the First National Bank.

The Desert of Sahara

Could never be as dry as your throat gets these summer days. No, never! The water only aggravates the thirst. So do sweetened beverages and strongly alcoholic drinks. The ideal summer beverage for man or woman is

Schwarzenbach Beer

Don't take anybody's word for it, but try it. You'll find it will go farther and last longer as a thirst satisfier than any other drink you ever tried.

What is more, it is gently stimulating and invigorating—just what you need in warm weather. Call for Schwarzenbach beer.

The Schwarzenbach Brewing Co.

GALETON, PA.

JOHN D. SKELTON, DISTRIBUTOR, WELLSBORO, PA.

New Fall Styles in Shoes ARE HERE

Patents, Gun Metals and Dull Kid Leathers, Lace and Button Dependable Shoes for ladies and gentlemen

SEE OUR STYLES BEFORE BUYING

SMITH & STONE

Wellsboro's Leading Shoe Store.

Application for Charter.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Tioga county, Pa. Notice is hereby given that an application [illegible] ... MONDAY, [illegible] ... at 2 o'clock [illegible] ... [illegible]

SHERWOOD & WILEY, Solicitors.

Sept. 1, 1910-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the following inventories ... and personal estate selected to be retained by the widows and children of decedents ... presented to the Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House, in Wellsboro, in Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, [illegible] ... unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed. [illegible] ... deceased. RANSFORD W. FIELD, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch at the WELLSBORO GAZETTE office.